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MEMORIAL, containing the outlines of a plan for building a Church within the Extended Royalty, and for a better proviſion to the Miniſters of Edinburgh, without bringing any additional burden on the revenue of the Good Town.

Submitted to the conſideration of all concerned.

1ſt, THAT a church ſhall be erected within the Extended Royalty, to contain ſeats for 1400 perſons, when the number of inhabitants there ſhall make the building of ſuch a church neceſſary. As the area will coſt nothing, the church may be built with a ſpire and a clock, for 3500 l.; or, upon an elegant model, for 4000 l. Suppoſe the ſeats let at no higher rate than in ſome of the preſent churches, this will amount to 300 l.: which, together with the collections, eſtimated only at 150 l. will yield to the Town an annual revenue of 450 l. Deducting from that ſum 80 l. — for payment of 60 l. to an aſſiſtant to the miniſter who ſhall be ſettled there, 10 l. to the precentor, 6 l. to the beadles, and 4 l. for keeping the church clean, — 370 l. will remain, whereby the principal ſum of 4000 l. laid out in building the church, and the intereſt thereof at 4 *per cent.* will be extinguiſhed in ſixteen years. And when ſo extinguiſhed, the Town's revenue will be increaſed in all time coming 370 l. *per ann.* —— It is propoſed,

2*dly*, That when the foreſaid church

is built, one of the Miniſters of the College church ſhall be tranſlated to that charge, and have an ordained Aſſiſtant; — and that the other Miniſter remaining in the College church ſhall alſo have an ordained Aſſiſtant. If this part of the plan is not agreeable to thoſe who ſhall then be miniſters of the College church, another arrangement may be eaſily made.

3dly, That upon the death of any of the Miniſters in a collegiate charge, his place ſhall be ſupplied with a miniſter in the character of his Aſſiſtant, till the number of Miniſters on the eſtabliſhment is reduced to ten.

4thly, That when their number is ſo reduced, the Miniſters of the Lady Yeſter's church and New Grayfriars ſhall alſo have the benefit of Aſſiſtants in full orders. In conſequence of this, there will then be ten churches, and each of them ſupplied with a Miniſter on the eſtabliſhment, and a Miniſter in the character of an Aſſiſtant; the Aſſiſtants to be elected and removed in ſuch manner as ſhall be agreed upon when the plan is finally adjuſted. —— It is further propoſed,

5thly, That the Miniſters ſhall be divided into five claſſes, according to the ſeniority of their admiſſion to be Miniſters of Edinburgh; — and each claſs intitled to ſtipends as under.

Two youngeſt Miniſters, on the 1ſt claſs, each	L. 160,	L. 320
Two on the 2d, - -	170,	340
Two on the 3d, - -	180,	360
Two on the 4th, - -	190,	380
Two on the 5th, - -	200,	400
Stipend to ten Miniſters,		L. 1800
It is alſo propoſed, that each of the Ten Aſſiſtants ſhall have a ſalary of L. 60, in all - - - -		600
Total ſtipends and ſalaries,		L. 2400

Fund for payment of theſe ſtipends and ſalaries.

1. The ſtipends preſently paid to Sixteen Miniſters,	L. 2222	4 5 4*	
2. The ſalary of one of the Aſſiſtants to be paid out of the rent of the ſeats of the church to be erected within the Extended Royalty, as above mentioned, paragr. 1.	60	0 0 0	
3. A ſaving to the Town on two of the Aſſiſtants †, of	50	0 0 0	
Amount of the above fund,	2332	4 5 4	
Total ſtipends and ſalaries	2400	0 0 0	
Difference,	67	15 6 8	

* *This column is 12ths of a penny Sterling.*

[† *See the note on vol. 2.*]

If this ſmall difference of 67 l. between the fund and the propoſed burdens to be brought upon it, were not too trifling to merit any notice, twenty things might be ſuggeſted to overbalance it in favour of the Town.

It falls now to be remarked, that if the preceding plan ſhall be carried into execution, ſuch of the preſent Miniſters of the city as are then alive, and their ſucceſſors, will be provided with a moderate ſubſiſtence for themſelves and families; — the Citizens will have the benefit, in conſequence of the ordination of the Aſſiſtants, of twenty miniſters in place of ſixteen, for marrying, diſpenſing the ſacraments, viſiting the ſick, &c. &c. and ten of them always in the prime of life; — the Inhabitants of the Extended Royalty will be accommodated with ſeats in a church to which they have eaſy acceſs; — the Miniſters of the Lady Yeſter's and New Grayfriars will be no longer ſubjected to the inconveniency of a ſingle charge, but put upon the ſame footing with their brethren; — and, once more, it demands particular attention, that the plan may turn out extremely beneficial to the general intereſt of Religion and Virtue, as affording the beſt means of providing for, and training up, ten Preachers in perpetuity, with that knowledge of men and books, and in the practice of thoſe public devotional exerciſes, which cannot, through the bleſſing of God, fail to qualify them for diſcharging the duties of the Miniſterial office with

[*This is the note referred to in col.* 1.]

† The lectureſhip in Edinburgh on Sunday morning is endowed, by donation lodged in the hands of the Town, with 50 l. *per ann.* It is propoſed, when it ſhall become vacant, to appoint, as on its firſt inſtitution, two preachers to be joint lecturers; that they ſhall be ordained, and nominated two of the Aſſiſtants, with an additional ſum of 35 l. to each, whereby they will have the ſame ſalary with the other Aſſiſtants, viz. 60 l. and the Town ſave 50 l. —— If it ſhall be ſaid, they ſhould have more than the other Aſſiſtants, becauſe of their additional duty; it may be provided in the election of the other Aſſiſtants, that they ſhall, when required, take their turn of the lecture: and ſurely he cannot have his work very much at heart, who, when young, and in health, would decline to preach on the Lord's day in the morning five times in twelve months, for the benefit of thoſe who cannot on ſeveral accounts attend the ſtated hours of public worſhip.

peculiar

peculiar advantage in the respective parishes to which they may be called.

These, and other happy consequences, it is apprehended, would follow from the above plan: but as the augmentation of stipend it proposes is not to take place till six ministers die, it will be universally admitted, that some interim supply should be provided for the present incumbents. It is well known, that the Magistrates and Council, the several bodies of men, the principal inhabitants, and indeed every person who will allow himself to think at all, have been long of one opinion, that the Ministers of Edinburgh ought to be put on some more respectable footing, as their present stipends are scarce sufficient to afford the mere necessaries of life for themselves and families, after deducting their house-rent, their annual rate to the widows fund, and cloaths, not to mention pocket-money, or charity to the poor, who apply to them oftener than to those of other professions. — The Memorialist, therefore, flatters himself, that the Magistrates and Council will, with the approbation of the Community, chearfully agree to give every Minister the small sum of L. 21 : 2 : 2 : 8 12ths, by way of interim supply, till the proposed, or a better plan of augmentation, shall take place; as their stipends, even with that addition, will be no more than 160 l.

When such laudable zeal and liberality has been shown by those who have seats in the New Church, for adorning the altar, and for ornamenting the very walls, there can be no room to doubt, that those who possess seats in the other churches will show the same zeal in a matter of no less importance, namely, that they who serve at the altar should live by the altar. This does not call for heavy taxes and contributions. If the rent of the seats in the present churches were duly proportioned, and a small addition made according to that proportion, there would thence arise annually between 200 l. and 300 l.; and these seats, notwithstanding, would be still lower rated than seats in surrounding chapels of ease, Seceding meetings, &c. So that the most rigid œconomist of the Town's revenue cannot, it is apprehended, object to the proposed augmentation the want of a fund. The Town will gain by the death of every minister now in Edinburgh, till their number is reduced to ten, within a fraction of 79 l. yearly, being the difference between the present stipend of a Minister, and the salary to be paid to an Assistant. This gain, together with only 100 l. out of the additional rent on seats just mentioned, will be found, upon instituting a calculation, to be, in all probability, sufficient for payment of the interim supply, till six ministers shall die; at which time it is to cease, and the general augmentation take place, for which provision is made as above.

After the Memorialist had wrote thus far, it was suggested to him, that perhaps it would be more agreeable to the Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, &c. to have always two Ministers of the Establishment in the New Church. This request may be complied with, by making eleven stated Ministers, and only nine assisting Ministers; and there does not occur any material objection against this measure, but that it would occasion an additional expence of 100 l. *per annum*, viz. the difference between a Minister's stipend on the lowest class of 160 l. and the salary to an Assistant of 60 l. As to which it may be observed, that this additional expence will not be incurred till the scheme is complete, when, in all probability, there will be no want of a fund for that purpose.

If it shall be said, That by diminishing the number of Ministers on the establishment, the fund for their widows might suffer, — the answer is obvious: That in a scheme of such extent, where there are 1000 contributors, the influence of such a small diminution merits no consideration.

But as it may be observed, that tho' the above plan has many advantages, and the general idea of Ordained Assistants has been long talked of with approbation; yet some whose consent is of importance, may think it improper to adopt, without farther consideration, a plan which will lessen the number of established Ministers within the city. The following interim scheme is therefore suggested.

1. That the number of Ministers within the city on the establishment should continue to be sixteen, and each of them to have 160 l. of stipend. — This small addition of L. 21 : 2 : 2 : 8 12ths will do no more than pay their house-rent.

2. That a representation should be preferred, by the Magistrates and Council, to the Lord President and the other Judges of the Court of Session, — to the

Chief Baron and other Barons of Exchequer,—to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor, and to others who have free ſeats, ſetting forth, That the ſtipends of the Miniſters of Edinburgh have not been increaſed for upwards of one hundred years, and are now inſufficient for the ſupport of themſelves and families with decency and propriety;—ſetting forth alſo, That the preſent ſituation of the Town's finances cannot bear any additional burden;—and, therefore, hoping, that, in aid of the propoſed augmentation, their Lordſhips, and other gentlemen who have free ſeats from the Town, will agree to pay for them in future. This, together with ſuch a ſmall addition to the preſent rent of other ſeats as would not be felt by the poſſeſſors, will amount to the ſum wanted, viz. L. 337, 15 s. 6 d. 8 12ths.

3. That when the church is erected within the Extended Royalty, one of the Miniſters of the College church, as is propoſed par. 2. ſhall be tranſlated to that charge, with an Ordained Aſſiſtant; and that the other Miniſter remaining in the College church, ſhall alſo have an Ordained Aſſiſtant. That if this is not agreeable to thoſe who ſhall then be Miniſters of the College church, another arrangement may be made. Thus, during this interim plan, there will be ſixteen Miniſters within the city and two Ordained Aſſiſtants.

4. That each of the two Ordained Aſſiſtants ſhall have 60 l.; one of them, as propoſed, par. 1. to be paid out of the revenue of the church to be erected where he is to officiate, and the other out of the increaſed rent of ſeats.

5. That when the ſum of 4000 l. ſuppoſed to be expended on building the church, and the intereſt thereof at 4 per cent. ſhall be extinguiſhed, 370 l. per ann. will be added to the revenue of the Town, as mentioned par. 1. Nor is this all: for there is the higheſt reaſon to believe, that before that time the Town will be relieved out of many of its preſent embarraſſments by its increaſing funds, particularly that ariſing from the premiums and feu-duty of the areas daily diſpoſed of for new buildings, whereby the Magiſtrates and Council will then have it in their power to provide for their Miniſters ſuch farther addition to their ſtipends as circumſtances ſhall require.

After all, the Memorialiſt has no particular attachment to any ſcheme for erecting new churches within the city, or for the better endowing of thoſe already built; and indeed, conſidering his advanced age, it is of little or no conſequence to him, whether this or the other mode ſhall be adopted. But he has thrown out the above general hints, becauſe he wiſhes that his brethren, and their ſucceſſors, were provided with more competent ſtipends, and wiſhes, at the ſame time, that while they are thus provided, the revenue of the Town ſhould not be overburdened.

On the whole, it is eaſy to raiſe objections againſt any ſcheme which human wiſdom can deviſe; and the Memorialiſt is not vain enough to think, that either the firſt or ſecond plan above ſet forth is attended with no difficulties; but muſt be forgiven to ſay, without breach of charity, that no perſon, who does not wiſh to ſee the Miniſters in the Capital of Scotland reduced to poverty and contempt, and the Inhabitants of the Extended Royalty deprived of a place of public worſhip to which they can have convenient acceſs, will put a negative upon the general idea and intention of the preceding ſchemes, unleſs he can point out another and a better for anſwering the neceſſary and important purpoſes in view.

[*Edinburgh, May* 25. 1780.]

Sir George Brydges Rodney: An anecdote.

SOme ſhort time after the acceſſion of George II. to the throne, that monarch, on his firſt viſit to Hanover, met with ſuch great diſtreſs on his paſſage to Helvoetſluys, that he and the late Duke of Chandos (who was the principal in waiting) were under the neceſſity of being perſonally relieved by Mr Rodney's father. The King, thinking the obligation of a very high nature, aſked the father of our gallant Admiral what recompence he would wiſh he ſhould confer upon him? To which the father anſwered, "Sire, the only recompence I deſire is, that you and the Duke of Chandos will do me the honour to ſtand godfathers to my ſon, who is juſt born." The requeſt being inſtantly complied with, our hero was baptized by the names *George-Brydges*. Soon after, his late Majeſty ſent for his godſon to England; and finding his talents to be in the maritime line, had him properly inſtructed in that department, when his abilities maturized him to the juſtly diſtinguiſhed rank he holds in the Britiſh navy.

The

The genuine ſpeech of Leonard Smelt, Eſq; late ſub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales, delivered at York-county meeting, Dec. 30. 1779. [50.]

——— Steel them, ye powers of Heav'n,
Steel my firm ſoul with your own fortitude,
Free from alloy of paſſion. Give me courage,
That knows not rage; revenge, that knows not malice.

[Mr Smelt begs leave to lay before the public his real ſentiments upon a ſubject to which their attention has been ſo often called forth. In the repeated publications of the ſpeech attributed to him at York, neither the mode of expreſſing his ſentiments, the order in which they were delivered, nor the intended application of them, have been accurately obſerved. Much has likewiſe been added, and much left out. Immediately after the meeting he drew up the following general view of the queſtions agitated there, whilſt the impreſſions were freſh on his mind. He therefore truſts, that thoſe to whom he has the honour of being known, will find, that what he now lays before them, is conſiſtent with his uniform turn of reaſoning upon theſe ſubjects; and that thoſe who heard him at York, will find likewiſe the ſubſtance and full meaning of what he endeavoured to expreſs at that meeting.]

Mr CHAIRMAN,

IN times of great national difficulties, all extraordinary and public ſteps taken by the private citizens of the empire, ought to awaken the attention of every wellwiſher to his country: if they are ſuch as may add ſtrength to the national exertions, they call for his countenance; if, on the contrary, there appears a probability, however well intended they may be, of their having a contrary effect, they ought in ſuch a moment to be vigorouſly oppoſed.

I had flattered myſelf from the very reſpectable names which accompanied the requeſt for this meeting, that the object of it would have been ſuch an addreſs as might prove the firmneſs of this county, in ſupport of the honour of the crown, the dignity of the empire, and the ſecurity of every thing that is valuable to us, againſt the inſidious attacks of the deſpotic houſe of Bourbon: but I am much concerned to find, that the object of this meeting ſeems very different from what I had hoped it would have been; for the petition which has been read, tends, in my eyes, rather to keep up and confirm thoſe jealouſies which have already but too much weakened and diſtracted the empire; the firſt object of it being a charge againſt adminiſtration, for groſs abuſes in the expenditure of the public money; the ſecond, a petition to the Houſe of Commons to take upon them virtually the entire controul of the civil liſt; and thus, by becoming the guardians and ſole judges of the benevolence of the crown, *to reduce it to a ſtate of wardſhip*; which *is, in effect, calling upon one branch of the conſtitution to invade what has always been conſidered as appropriated to the other.*

It ſeems to me that the air of this room, like the man in the old fable, blows hot and cold: a former meeting I attended here, having been upon the ſubject of a petition and remonſtrance to the King to diſſolve the parliament, becauſe the Houſe of Commons, in a matter which related ſolely to their own privileges and internal juriſdiction, had expelled one of their own members; *and thus to urge the crown* (in very extraordinary terms) *to invade the moſt ſacred part of the independency of the Houſe of Commons,—its ſole controul of its internal œconomy.*

Upon this occaſion the Houſe of Commons are petitioned to examine into, reſcind, and diſpoſe of, what has always been held ſubject to the diſpoſal of the crown; and which was never, I believe, inquired into with a view of controul, but when a requeſt for an increaſe of the civil liſt, or for the diſcharge of debts contracted, gave a proper plea for inquiring how the deficiency had ariſen.

The petition goes further, by aſſerting that "the crown had acquired a great and an unconſtitutional influence, which, if not checked, may ſoon prove fatal to the liberties of this country;" which muſt neceſſarily increaſe that jealouſy, and encourage that indecency with which ſo many modern ſpeeches and publications are replete.

The petition proceeds to requeſt, that "before any new burdens are laid upon this country, effectual meaſures may be taken to inquire into, and correct, the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of the public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places, and unmerited penſions," &c.: ſo that, by the mode preſcribed for theſe reformations, the means of ſupporting the war muſt be immediately ſtopped, till ſuch *effectual meaſures* are taken.

As I muſt beg leave, therefore, as a freeholder of this county, to declare my diſſent

diſſent to this petition; and as I ſtand in a very delicate predicament, a part of it expreſsly mentioning *unmerited penſions*; I beg leave to refer this meeting to facts in my general conduct, which beſt explain my real ſentiments upon this ſubject. [*Here this freeholder gave ſuch particulars of his conduct in his public line as afforded the proofs he alluded to*]. But as his Majeſty's moſt gracious benevolence had extended to me, what my ſervices, in my own eſtimation, could give me no pretenſions to; *I immediately reſolved, upon the firſt information of the nature of this petition, humbly to decline the future conſideration of it; and therefore beg leave to aſſure this meeting, that from this moment it ceaſes, and cannot again exiſt:* I hope I may therefore conſider myſelf, as what I really am, an independent man in every ſenſe which can poſſibly relate to the object of this petition; and, as ſuch, I beg leave to be indulged with the patience and candour of this aſſembly, having never before ſpoken in public.

The firſt object of this petition, is a charge againſt adminiſtration, for groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money. I do not come here to plead the cauſe of the miniſtry; I never was connected with them, either officially or accidentally. They are reſponſible to his Majeſty, to the Parliament, and to the Nation in general, for their conduct; and if any of it has been of a criminal nature, I have no intereſt to prevent me from concurring in their condemnation: but I have knowledge enough of public affairs, to know, that there are many things imputed to them, both in this aſſembly and elſewhere, as crimes, which are ſo conſequent of the general ſituation of our affairs, as to have rendered it difficult for the ableſt and moſt diſintereſted ſtateſman to keep entirely clear of them.

Upon this ground, therefore, I muſt beg leave to obſerve to the meeting, that the great misfortunes and difficulties of this country have originated from a degree of ſelfiſhneſs in almoſt every individual, which in ſucceſſion of time even extended itſelf to bodies in their aggregate character. When the liberty of this country became perfected, firſt by the Revolution, and next by the acceſſion of the preſent family upon the throne; the increaſe of trade, wealth, numbers, and extent of dominion, produced ſuch a general idea of ſecurity, as to obliterate, along with the apprehenſions for the ſafety of the empire, all zeal for its permanency. The *amor patriæ* became a kind of obſolete term, and the degree of attention to ſelf, became ſo general, and ſo contracted, as to make every man the centre, and almoſt the circumference, of every thing that was dear to him. That noble and true ſelfiſhneſs which derived its higheſt gratification from the viſible happineſs of its moſt enlarged connections, became now the object of ridicule; and the love of our country was an argument, or principle of action, which no man would venture to plead, as even our children were taught to think that it was mere hypocriſy. Thus the immediate, temporary, and moſt contracted ideas of intereſt, governed almoſt every individual, and every aggregate body; and even thoſe Whigs who had in the exertion of their original principles eſtabliſhed the liberties of this country at the riſk of every thing that was dear to them, now became infected with the general diſeaſe, and thought that no government could be perfect in which they did not preſide; and at length ſeemed to avow the neceſſity of their being a fourth part of the conſtitution, if not more properly a third, by reducing to a mere form one of its conſtituent parts. The ſame contracted view of things, ſpread its infection over the individuals of this party, as of every other of the kingdom; and the political ſyſtem as a miniſter, of a very amiable man in private life, was, that every man had his price. The conduct became ſoon as contracted as the principle, and the miniſter for the time ſolely employed himſelf in putting aſide the difficulties of the day, or perhaps making the moſt of them for the advantage of himſelf and family. Thus all the gradual changes which time neceſſarily produces in the diſtant, and even the more central parts of a great empire, were totally unnoticed or neglected. That ſlow approaching fame which can only reward in preſent by the conſciouſneſs that it will be deſerved in future, was too diſtant to become a principle of action under ſuch a character of a nation; and, conſequently, the plans for promoting future good, or preventing future evils, carrying no immediate reward with them, would ſcarce have occurred, or, if they occurred, would have been rejected.

Hence the evils in America, hence the difficulties in Ireland, and hence that improvidence

improvidence in every miniſter, to prepare in time of peace for a ſufficient defence in war; by which means the expence of every war became enormous; *as every thing muſt be done when there was not a ſufficient time to do it well*, and when the expences of every article muſt be exorbitantly increaſed, and its real value and durability much leſs, from the haſty and undiſtinguiſhing manner in which it muſt be ſupplied.

The flattery which every miniſter indulged himſelf in towards the country-gentlemen, of reducing the taxes upon a peace, obliged all departments at once to leſſen their expence, ſo that if the peace which preceded the year 1756, *had continued much longer, two thirds of our navy muſt have been annihilated*; as the ſaving in that department was ſuch as not to allow the ſhips in ordinary to be repaired in their regular and proper courſe. It therefore appears to me, that no man can be a great miniſter in this country, who does not continue upon a peace the full taxes of a war, till every thing is put in ſuch an order and condition, as to enable this country to reſiſt a future attack, without that enormous increaſe to the national debt, which has always followed the contrary conduct.

[At this period aroſe an interruption of ſo coarſe a kind, as to make it impoſſible for the freeholder to proceed for ſome time. It was however benevolently counteracted by a plaudit, and the chairman in the firmeſt manner rebuked the indecency of it. — A ſilence enſued.—The ſenſation of the freeholder may be eaſier imagined than deſcribed — Called thither by a committee compoſed of perſons ſo reſpectable as to make him conclude, that it was meant to be a free meeting; — conſcious of the ſincerity and diſintereſtedneſs of the ſentiments he had endeavoured to communicate, which, as well as thoſe which follow, were known to many perſons preſent to have been his real ſentiments [*of this the freeholder has inconteſtable proof in his hands*] before he had the leaſt proſpect of being called to the ſituation he afterwards filled; and expecting the ſame candour from his hearers with which he had heard others ſpeak; all he could do was, to recover himſelf ſo far, as to bring his diſcourſe to a ſort of concluſion, much more ſudden than he intended; meaning to avail himſelf if neceſſary of this method of communicating the ſubſtance of what he really did ſay, in the order in which he had firſt conceived it, and of adding his remarks upon the ſubſequent reſolutions of the meeting in the following manner.]

No miniſter of what denomination ſoever, thus looked forward to future and diſtant events. Even Lord Chatham, the moſt diſintereſted of men in all pecuniary matters, and who had glared the meteor in the ſtorm, was not the miniſter who would be contented to wade through the ſlow operations of a peace-eſtabliſhment. His favourite object, that of retaining Canada, had made ſuch a change in the ſtate of our American colonies, as obviouſly to throw the temptation of independency before them. With them the idea of ſecurity had the ſame effect after as in Britain. They grew ſelfiſh as a nation; and being freed from the dangers of a near and formidable enemy, thought of all the advantages which their ſituation now gave them: and to thoſe individuals to whom independency occurred, gratitude to the mother-country loſt all influence. Had the miniſter, immediately upon the peace, adverted to the change it made in the ſtate of America, he might perhaps have guarded againſt the attempts to independency, in thoſe with whom it firſt originated, by meaſures equally advantageous to every part of the empire. But the progreſs of ſelfiſh principles was too rapid to allow of much time for remedy; — no adequate ſteps having been taken in the moment of their emerging from their difficulties, *perhaps the misfortunes which have ſince followed, could alone prepare the real ground for a perfect and permanent conſolidation of intereſt.*

It ſeems therefore evident, that no miniſter (even Lord Chatham, during whoſe return to power as Privy Seal, the land-tax was reduced to three ſhillings in the pound) ever attempted to purſue ſuch a ſyſtem of enlarged policy and taxation during a peace, as might prepare for or prevent a future war; or ſo effectually reduce the national debt, as to admit of expences equal to the neceſſities of ſuch a war, without increaſing that debt beyond its former amount.

When we add to the above conſideration, the circumſtances and efforts of the preſent war, ſuch as are ſcarce to be parallelled in the hiſtory of any other: — An empire under all the diſadvantages of violent internal conteſts, endeavouring to reduce to their former dependence one fourth of its whole inhabitants, ſeparated from the reſt by an interval of ocean 3500 miles in breath, with ſcarce a poſſibility of forming magazines of any

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fort in their country; obliged to collect troops from every part of Germany, and of courſe ſubject to a double tranſport; every ſpecies of ammunition and military ſtore to attend upon the ſeveral operations; and, to add to theſe accumulated difficulties, even the very food of every man and animal to be tranſported that immenſe diſtance for their daily ſubſiſtence; the great number of tranſports to anſwer all theſe purpoſes, as well as of convoys for the ſeveral different imbarkations; precautions at the ſame time taken againſt any ſurpriſe at home: and when all theſe difficulties were ſo far overcome as to render us ſo ſuperior in every point of view in America, that they themſelves ſaw the conteſt muſt be at an end without further aſſiſtance, then to have that ancient enemy called in, againſt whom we had defended them with our beſt blood, to free them from whom we had added fifty millions to our national debt; to have them called in againſt us, when they had acquired a navy almoſt equal to our own; when their numerous army had no enemy but England to attend to, and that only at a diſtance of twenty miles from our coaſt: and when, under even theſe circumſtances, Britain ſtill held up her head, and by her infinite exertions became ſo manifeſtly ſuperior to both theſe enemies, as to oblige them to call in a third, the next great naval power in Europe, Spain, not ſatisfied till the whole Houſe of Bourbon were called in to annihilate the mother-country: — even ſtill that mother-country held up its awful head, ſtill bore its place in Europe, and now riſes to offenſive war againſt all thoſe combined powers, not only without an ally, but almoſt without a wellwiſher, from the extraordinary jealouſy her greatneſs had inſpired; and not only begins her offenſive war, but in all human probability will ſucceed in it, *if her own ſons will yet let her be a nation*:—what muſt be the difficulties, what the expences, of ſuch complicated efforts? efforts which muſt have early ſucceeded, *had it not been for our fatal diviſions*.

Surely, from all theſe conſiderations, there appear obvious reaſons for very great and extraordinary expences; and if even upon inquiry there ſhould be found abuſes, they are probably ſuch as no acuteneſs and ſagacity could totally have prevented in ſuch complicated demands. The firſt charge, therefore, in this petition, ſeems injudicious, uncandid, and moſt probably unjuſt: *injudicious* at leaſt in point of time, from its tending to withdraw confidence when moſt eſſential; *uncandid*, from there being obvious reaſons of juſtification; and *unjuſt*, from there having been no prior evidence of a fact which every accompanying circumſtance of the caſe renders improbable.

The next charge contained in the petition, relative to exorbitant efficient places, may be worthy of attention, when a *real great plan* of national œconomy comes forward; which undoubtedly will happen the moment there is leiſure and temper for it; but in this moment the utmoſt advantage that could ariſe from ſuch a ſaving, is not of that conſequence as to require an immediate diſquiſition: — nor ſhould it be applied to the leſſening of the taxes, as all theſe kinds of ſavings muſt go to the ſinking fund, for the reduction of the national debt; which fund will become the ſaving of this kingdom, when impowered to become a purchaſer of ſtock, by which means it will not only pay off ten millions with eight, but aſſiſt the ſtockholders in keeping up the price of ſtock by its conſtant demand.

As to that part of the petition which relates to what comes within the civil liſt, the indelicacy and injudiciouſneſs of it has been already made appear; and a conſideration which will make that the more evident is, that whatever ſaving can poſſibly be made in that department, muſt go towards a proper maintenance of the moſt numerous and moſt promiſing Royal Family that perhaps has ever been ſeen in any country. *A county the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their private generoſity and benevolence, will not be the firſt to move, that the Royal Family of Britain ſhould not have a dignified proviſion.*

[*To be continued.*]

Obſervations on YOUTH.

THE mind of a youth is momentary, his fancy and affections variable as the weather, his love uncertain, his friendſhip light as the wind, his fancy fired with every new face, and his mind agitated by a thouſand contending whims and projects, of ambition, fortune, or pleaſure, often deteſting that which he did love, and ſometimes returning again to that which he had diſcovered to be the moſt worthleſs of all objects. He is an inhabitant of the torrid zone one day, and of the frigid the next.

Pleaſure and recreation uſed with temperance are as neceſſary to youth as the ſun, air, and water to plants, and flowers.

III-

HISTORY 1778, continued. [180.]

AMERICA.

[After giving an account of the debates in the parliament of G. Britain in the ſeſſion 1777-8, (which are to be found in the Scots Magazine for 1778), our author proceeds thus.]

From a war of words and opinions in the old world, we are led to a war of deeds and arms in the new; the one, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed ſummary deciſiveneſs of its nature, being little more concluſive than the other.—The hoſtile armies at Philadelphia and Valley-Forge paſſed the ſeverity of the winter, within a few miles of each other, in great quiet. The aſſailants, however, contrary to the general courſe and circumſtance of war, had the advantage of a capital city, and that a fine one, for their quarters; whilſt the native army was under a neceſſity of enduring all the extremity of the ſeaſon, under a hutted camp, in the open field. Notwithſtanding this great advantage in point of eaſe and convenience, the lines and redoubts with which it was found neceſſary to cover the city of Philadelphia, did not permit the Britiſh or auxiliary forces to ruſt in their military habits, or to grow languid in the exerciſe of their military duties. Upon the whole, the army was well ſupplied and healthy.

In the mean time, the gallant and unfortunate army that had been under a neceſſity of ſubmitting to the terms of the convention at Saratoga [39.660.], met with great and unexpected delays and difficulties in reſpect to their return to Europe, and underwent many grievous vexations in that ſtation which had been allotted for their reception in the neighbourhood of Boſton. The former of theſe, however, opened the great ground of grievance; as the ſucceeding could not otherwiſe have been of any conſiderable duration. Notwithſtanding the enmity which unhappily prevails between the now-diſjoined parts of the Britiſh nation, it affords us no ſatisfaction, in treating this ſubject, that truth and juſtice compel us ſtrongly to condemn the conduct of the Congreſs, who ſeem, upon this occaſion, to have departed widely from that ſyſtem of fairneſs, equity, and good faith, ſo eſſential to new ſtates, and which had hitherto appeared in a conſiderable degree, to have been the guide of their actions.

It ſeems to have been rather unlucky, at leaſt in point of time, that a requiſition for ſome deviation from the terms of the convention had been made by the Britiſh commanders. This was for the imbarkation of the convention-troops, either at the ſound near New York, or at Rhode iſland, inſtead of Boſton, which was the place appointed for their departure to Europe: and in conſequence of the expectation entertained that this propoſal would have been complied with, the tranſports for the conveyance of the troops were aſſembled at Rhode iſland. The Congreſs, however, not only refuſed to comply with the requiſition, but made it a ground of a pretended ſuſpicion, that the meaſure was propoſed merely to afford an opportunity to the convention-troops to join their fellows, with an intention then of making ſome pretence for evading or breaking the terms of the capitulation, and continuing to act in America, to the great detriment and danger of the common cauſe. To ſtrengthen this colour of ſuſpicion, they pretended, that the twenty-ſix tranſports which were provided at Rhode iſland, were inſufficient for the conveyance of above 5600 men, in a winter-voyage, to Europe; and that, in the preſent ſtate of things, with reſpect to proviſions, both in the Britiſh fleet and army, it was ſcarcely poſſible that they could have been victualled for ſo long a voyage, and ſo great a number, in ſo ſhort a time. [40.184.;—41.144,692.]

In the mean time, great complaints having been made by the Britiſh officers near Boſton, of the badneſs of the quarters with which they had been provided, and which they repreſented as being neither conformable to their expectation, rank, or to the terms of the capitulation, the ſenſe and conſtruction of ſome ſtrong expoſtulation which was made by Gen. Burgoyne, in a letter of complaint upon the ſubject, was wreſted by the Congreſs to a direct declaration, that the convention had been broken on their part by a violation of its conditions. This they repreſented as a matter of the moſt ſerious and alarming nature; which indicated a full intention in the Britiſh General and army to conſider the convention as diſſolved, by this ſuppoſed violation of it which was charged on their ſide, as ſoon as they got without the limits of their power; and a declaration of the fort now made, under the

preſent circumſtances of that army, would appear, they ſaid, no ſmall public juſtification of their future conduct, in acting as if they were in no degree bound, when at large, by a capitulation which they had formally diſavowed under reſtraint.

Some paltry reſolutions which were paſſed, as to the ſoldiers not having faithfully delivered up all their accoutrements, were of ſo ſhameful a nature, as to be highly diſgraceful to the Congreſs; and ſeemed ſtrongly to indicate, that they were ready to graſp at any pretence, however weak or futile, by which they could evade the terms of the convention, without incurring the charge of a direct breach of public faith.

It was in vain that the General explained the intention, as well as the conſtruction of that paſſage in his letter, which went no farther than to a well-founded complaint, and a demand of redreſs purſuant to the terms of the convention. It was to as little purpoſe that his officers, in order to remove this new difficulty, reſpectively ſigned their parole, which they had hitherto refuſed doing until they could obtain redreſs in the article of quarters, and which was not at any time granted. The General even offered to pledge himſelf, that, notwithſtanding the injurious ſuſpicion entertained of his own honour and that of his officers, they would ſtill join with him in ſigning any writing or inſtrument that might be thought neceſſary, for ſtrengthening, confirming, or renewing the validity of the convention.

But the Congreſs were inexorable. It was eaſily ſeen, that the meaſure which they had adopted was not ſo lightly taken as to be eaſily given up; and that explanations and ſecurities could produce no effect on their determination. They had paſſed a reſolution, Jan. 8. 1778, from which they never receded, That the embarkation of Gen. Burgoyne and his army ſhould be ſuſpended, until a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the convention at Saratoga ſhould be properly notified by the court of Great Britain to Congreſs. Although the treaties between France and America were not at that time concluded, it does not ſeem impoſſible, that the counſels of that court had ſome conſiderable operation upon the conduct of the Congreſs in this extraordinary tranſaction. Perhaps being ſo cloſely preſſed as they were by a part only of the King's forces, then in actual poſſeſſion of the moſt conſiderable of their cities, for magnitude, wealth, and commanding ſituation, they thought, that ſuffering thoſe convention-troops to be ſent to Europe, from whence they might be eaſily replaced, would entirely turn againſt them the ſcale of war; and, therefore, they choſe to ſacrifice their reputation, by an act never excuſable, rather than their *being* at this critical hour.

Some ſucceſsful predatory expeditions into the Jerſeys, and on the Delaware, with the ſurpriſe of a party of the enemy (who ſuffered no inconſiderable loſs in men) on the Pennſylvania ſide, by Lt-Col. Abercrombie, were the only military operations which diſtinguiſhed the remaining adminiſtration of General Sir William Howe in the command of the army. The loſs of the Americans in theſe expeditions, and in ſome others which were undertaken from Rhode iſland towards the end of May, was exceedingly great, both with reſpect to public and private property. Ships, boats, houſes, places of worſhip, ſtores of all ſorts, and of whatever nature, whether public or private; in a word, every thing uſeful to man that was liable to the action of fire, was in ſome places conſumed by it. The officers, however, attributed ſome of the enormities, with reſpect to the burning of private houſes, to the licence and rage of the ſoldiers, and declared them to be entirely contrary to their intentions and orders.

The Americans, as uſual, made the ſevereſt charges of cruelty, many of which we hope to be unfounded, againſt the troops employed in theſe expeditions; particularly the denial of quarter, and the ſlaughtering men in cold blood, ſeveral of whom, they ſaid, neither had arms in their hands, nor were in any military capacity. They alſo complained, (on the Rhode-iſland ſide, where the charges were ſtronger made), as a leſs cruel, though not more defenſible act of injuſtice, the carrying off the peaceable inhabitants of the country, and detaining them as priſoners of war, until they ſhould at ſome time or other be exchanged for an equal number of ſoldiers taken on their ſide in arms. And although it was replied to this complaint, that as, by their laws, every inhabitant from ſixteen to ſixty was liable to be called upon to take up arms, and was therefore to be conſidered and treated at all times as a ſoldier, whether he was found in actual

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ſervice or not, we can by no means think the reaſoning included in this anſwer ſatisfactory or concluſive. Upon the whole, even if the treaty between France and America had not unhappily rendered all hope of ſucceſs from the preſent conciliatory ſyſtem hopeleſs, theſe predatory and irritating expeditions would have appeared peculiarly ill-timed and unlucky. Though ſtrongly and warmly recommended by many here as the moſt effectual mode of war, we ſcarcely remember an inſtance in which they have not been more miſchievous than uſeful to the grand objects either of reducing or of reconciling the colonies.

During theſe tranſactions, neither the Congreſs nor Gen. Waſhington omitted any means or preparation for a vigorous campaign; whilſt both, in their public acts, boldly held out to the people the hope of its being the laſt, and of their driving the Britiſh forces entirely out of America. The General, having now proved the ſubmiſſion and patience of his army in their long winter-encampment, ſtruck off all the ſuperabundant baggage both of men and officers to the cloſeſt line of neceſſity, and ventured upon every other reform which could render them agile in ſervice, and effective in action. He alſo tried the influence of his own name and character, by a public letter to the farmers of the Middle Colonies, to requeſt their providing and fattening cattle for the ſervice of the army in the enſuing campaign [40. 185.]. The Congreſs, among their other attentions to the war, iſſued a reſolution, ſtrongly urging the young gentlemen of the different colonies to raiſe a body of light cavalry, to ſerve at their own expence during the campaign; offering them ſuch allurements and honorary diſtinctions in the ſervice, as were calculated to reconcile that order of men to the reſtraints and duties of a military life, in the ſimple rank and character of private volunteers.

A rough draught of the conciliatory bills, as they appeared on the firſt reading in the Houſe of Commons, was received at New York by Gov. Tryon about the middle of April; who uſed all means to circulate them among the people at large of the revolted colonies.

This unexpected meaſure of miniſtry in England, excited equal aſtoniſhment and indignation in our own army, who thought that nothing could exceed the degradation which they felt in ſuch a conceſſion. The nature and circumſtances of the war, and the long courſe of injuries and loſſes which had been offered and received, had by this time rendered every individual a partiſan in the conteſt. They had been taught to think, that nothing leſs than abſolute conqueſt on their ſide, or the moſt unconditional ſubmiſſion on the other, could bring it to a concluſion. They bluſhed at the recollection, and thought their perſonal honour wounded in the recantation which was now to be made, of all that high language and treatment which they had been accuſtomed to hold or to offer to rebels. The diſappointment was the greater, as theſe papers were the ſubſtitute to a reinforcement of 20,000 men which they had expected. If ſuch were the feelings of the Britiſh army, it may not be eaſy to deſcribe thoſe of the numerous body of American refugees, whoſe paſſions being irritated to the higheſt degree, thought they beheld all their public and private hopes, as well as the gratification of their perſonal reſentments, cut off at one blow. The bills were not, however, to produce the effect that was expected or apprehended; and, unhappily, an end was not yet to be put to the calamities of war.

The mode of circulating theſe papers was conſidered, or repreſented, by the Americans, as an inſidious attempt to divide the people; and the Congreſs, to ſhew their contempt of it, ordered them to be immediately publiſhed in their gazettes. General Waſhington, in anſwer to Gov. Tryon, who had ſent him ſeveral copies of the draughts, with a requeſt that they might be circulated among the officers and men of his army, incloſed in his letter to him a printed newſpaper, in which they had been inſerted by the order of the Congreſs, accompanied by the printed reſolutions of that body upon the ſubject. And Gov. Trumbull, upon a ſimilar letter and application, wrote an anſwer, containing many ſevere accuſations of inſolence, cruelty, &c.; which he ſaid were inſuperable bars to a peace with Britain on any other conditions than the moſt abſolute perfect independence. [40. 301.]

The reſult of the deliberations, and of ſeveral reſolutions upon the ſubject, by the Congreſs, April 22. was a declaration, that any man, or body of men, who ſhould preſume to make any ſeparate or partial convention or agreement with commiſ-

ſioners under the crown of G. Britain, ſhould be conſidered and treated as enemies to the United States; that the United States could not with propriety hold any conference or treaty with any commiſſioners on the part of G. Britain, unleſs they ſhould, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or elſe, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the independence of the ſaid States: and inaſmuch as it appeared to be the deſign of their enemies, to lull them into a fatal ſecurity, they called upon the ſeveral ſtates to uſe the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to have their reſpective quotas of troops in the field as ſoon as poſſible, and that all their militia might be held in readineſs to act as occaſion ſhould require. All the reſolutions upon this ſubject were unanimouſly agreed to.[40. 247.]

In a few days after [May 2.] Simeon Deane arrived expreſs from Paris at York-town, where the Congreſs had ſat ſince the loſs of Philadelphia, with thoſe fatal inſtruments which ſeemed to ſtamp a ſeal upon the ſeparation of America from England [40. 248.]. He had been conveyed from France in a royal frigate of 28 guns, appointed for the purpoſe; and brought with him, for ratification by the Congreſs, copies of the two treaties of alliance and of commerce, which had been concluded between France and the United States. The laſt of theſe was the firſt that had been executed, being ſigned on the 30th of January; the treaty of alliance was dated the 6th of February. Deane alſo brought an account of many other matters which were highly pleaſing, as well as what related to the hiſtory of the negotiation, and of its concluſion.

The joy and exultation of the Americans upon this occaſion could only be rivalled by their public demonſtrations of them. The Congreſs immediately publiſhed a gazette, which beſides a ſummary of the general information they had received, exhibited ſome of the moſt flattering articles of the treaties[40. 304.], with their own comments upon them, to the people; in which the extraordinary equity, generoſity, and unparalleled honour (as they deſcribed it) of the French King, were extolled in the higheſt degree. In this piece, they ſeemed to count upon Spain as being already a virtual party to the alliance, and to conſider the naval force of both nations as united in their cauſe. They alſo built much upon the friendſhip of other great powers, and boaſted of the favourable diſpoſition of Europe in general to America.

About the ſame time [May 8.] General Sir Henry Clinton arrived to take the command of the army at Philadelphia, in the room of Sir William Howe, who returned to England, to the great regret of both officers and ſoldiery in general. In the beginning of June, the three Commiſſioners from England, being the Earl of Carliſle, Mr Eden, and Governor Johnſtone, (with whom were joined in the commiſſion, the Commander in chief, Sir Henry Clinton), arrived in the Delaware.

The Commiſſioners immediately diſpatched a letter, June 9. with the late acts of parliament, a copy of their commiſſion, and other papers, to the Preſident of the Congreſs. But their ſecretary, Dr Ferguſon, who was intended to convey the papers, and to act as an agent for conducting the negotiation upon the ſpot with the Congreſs, being refuſed a paſſport for that purpoſe, they were obliged to forward them by common means.

The Commiſſioners propoſed, even at this outſet, ſeveral conceſſions and arrangements, which, at an earlier period, would have reſtored peace and felicity to the whole empire. They offered to conſent to an immediate ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea and land; — to reſtore a free intercourſe, and to renew the common benefits of naturalization through the ſeveral parts of the empire; — to extend every freedom to trade, that the reſpective intereſts on both ſides could require; — to agree that no military force ſhould be kept up in the different ſtates of North America, without the conſent of the General Congreſs, or of the particular aſſemblies; — to concur in meaſures calculated to diſcharge the debts of America, and to raiſe the credit and value of the paper-circulation; — to perpetuate the common union, by a reciprocal deputation of an agent or agents from the different ſtates, who ſhould have the privilege of a ſeat and voice in the parliament of Great Britain; or, if ſent from Britain, in that caſe to have a ſeat and voice in the aſſemblies of the different ſtates to which they might be deputed reſpectively, in order to attend to the ſeveral intereſts of thoſe by whom they were deputed; — and, in ſhort, to eſtabliſh the power of the reſpective legiſlatures

giſlatures in each particular ſtate; to ſettle its revenue, its civil and military eſtabliſhment; and to exerciſe a perfect freedom of legiſlation and internal government; ſo that the Britiſh ſtates throughout North America, acting with Great Britain in peace and war, under one common ſovereign, might have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege that was ſhort of a total ſeparation of intereſt, or conſiſtent with that union of force on which the ſafety of the common religion and liberty depends.

Although theſe papers produced very conſiderable debates, which were renewed on different days, from the 11th to the 17th of June, in the Congreſs; yet the anſwer which they then returned, through the medium of their Preſident, Henry Laurens, was ſufficiently brief, however concluſive. They obſerved to the Commiſſioners, that the acts of the Britiſh parliament, the commiſſion from their ſovereign, and their letter, ſuppoſed the people of thoſe ſtates to be ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, and were founded on the idea of dependence, which was totally inadmiſſible: They informed them, that they were inclined to peace, notwithſtanding the unjuſt claims from which the war originated, and the ſavage manner in which it had been conducted: They would therefore be ready to enter upon the conſideration of a treaty of peace and commerce not inconſiſtent with treaties already ſubſiſting, when the King of Great Britain ſhould demonſtrate a ſincere diſpoſition for that purpoſe: but the only ſolid proof of that diſpoſition would be, an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of thoſe ſtates, or the withdrawing of his fleets and armies. [40.424, to 430.]

Such were the conditions which an unhappy concurrence of events induced on the one ſide, and which the operation of the ſame cauſes rendered inadmiſſible on the other. The Congreſs, at the ſame time, iſſued an unanimous approbation of Gen. Waſhington's conduct in refuſing a paſſport to Dr Ferguſon.

Although the Congreſs, as a body, did not enter into any litigation with the Commiſſioners upon the general ſubject of their miſſion; yet ſome of their members, particularly Mr Drayton, one of the delegates for South Carolina [40.476.], and others, perhaps, not officially connected with them, entered the liſts of controverſy in the public papers, with no ſmall degree of acrimony. For, as the Commiſſioners ſeemed to carry along with them an idea, which at the time of their appointment was endeavoured with great care to be eſtabliſhed in England, viz. "that the bulk of the Americans were well-affected to the Britiſh government, and that the greater part of the remainder were only held in a ſtate of deluſion by the Congreſs," they accordingly, upon this failure of negotiation with that body, directed their future publications in the manner of appeals to the people at large; ſeeming thereby to realize, in ſome degree, the charge ſo repeatedly made on the other ſide, that their only object was, under the inſidious appearance of conciliation, to excite either a ſeparation amongſt the colonies, or the people to tumults againſt their reſpective governments: and as the Congreſs not only permitted, but affected to forward the publication of all matters upon the ſubject; ſo the writers we have mentioned, undertook to obviate the effect which thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners might have upon the people at large.

The ſtrongeſt argument which they held out upon this occaſion to the people was, that they had already concluded a ſolemn treaty with France, on the footing, and for the eſtabliſhment, of their independency; that if they now treated with the Commiſſioners upon the ground of dependence, they ſhould at once break their faith with France, forfeit their credit with all foreign nations, be conſidered as a faithleſs and infamous people, and for evermore be cut off from even the hope of foreign ſuccour or recourſe: At the ſame time they would be thrown totally on the mercy of thoſe who had already purſued every meaſure of fraud, force, cruelty, and deceit, for their deſtruction; as neither the King, the Miniſters, nor the Parliament of England, would be under a neceſſity of ratifying any one condition which they agreed upon with the Commiſſioners; or if they even found it neceſſary to ratify them for preſent purpoſes, it would be only to call a new parliament to undo the whole: nothing, they ſaid, could be truſted to an enemy whom they had already found ſo faithleſs, and ſo obſtinately perſevering in malice and cruelty: The fraudulent intention of the propoſed negotiation,

negotiation, they ſaid, was ſtrongly evinced by the Commiſſioners holding out conditions which went far beyond their avowed powers; being neither warranted by the commiſſion, nor by the acts of parliament which they preſented. [*To be continued.*]

Speech of Charles Turner, Eſq; member for York, at the Weſtminſter meeting, April 6 [174.]

I Feel a ſatisfaction in addreſſing ſo numerous and reſpectable a body of my countrymen, that cannot animate a ſlaviſh mind. I have ever oppoſed the torrent of corruption, and the inroads of arbitrary power; and though I have been unſucceſsful, yet, with your aſſiſtance, I will fight and conquer. Corruption and tyranny can never ſtand againſt the virtuous efforts of a free people: be firm, be reſolute and unanimous; aſſert your birthright. Annual parliaments, and an equal repreſentation, are privileges inherent in the conſtitution: but if you do not think yourſelves free with obtaining that object, you have a right to inſiſt on what government you pleaſe. Laws were made for the governed, not the governor; and all government originates with the people. If you chuſe to be ſlaves, you may ſubmit to an unlimited monarchy, or an oppreſſive ariſtocracy: if you wiſh to be free, you have a right to inſiſt on a democracy, or you have a right to form a republic. Don't tell me of the power of parliament, or the power of the crown: all power originates with yourſelves; and if the crown or the parliament abuſe that power you have inveſted them with, you have a right to reaſſume it. You are the lords of the creation, not the ſlaves of power; you are our maſters, and we are only your ſervants, delegated and employed by you to do your buſineſs: and till you pay your ſervants, as was anciently the cuſtom, they will never act to your advantage; if you do not pay them, the crown will; and then they become the ſervants of the crown, and no longer the ſervants of the people. An honeſt man can have no intereſt but that of his country in coming to parliament; and if he ſacrifices his eaſe and retirement to the duty of a ſenator, his expences at leaſt ought to be reimburſed by his country. You now pay your members with a vengeance for enſlaving you and picking your pockets; but if you would once pay them yourſelves, you would no longer complain of oppreſſion. Act with ſpirit and reſolution; inſiſt upon your privileges, and I will meet you at RUNNYMEAD. I love the poor, I divide my fortune with them, and I will die with them: the poor man's labour is the rich man's wealth; and without your toil a kingdom would be worth nothing. While I am free, you never ſhall be ſlaves.

SIR, *George's Square, May* 17. 1780.

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals traſh,—'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine,—'tis his,—and has been ſlave to thouſands;
But he that filches from me my GOOD NAME,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed! *Shakeſpeare.*

OF all the vices which have ſtained human nature, there is none perhaps more diabolical, than that wanton abuſe of private character which ſeems to be peculiar to the preſent time. Other kinds of wickedneſs may be occaſioned by a thoughtleſs levity, an inſatiable avarice, or an unbounded ambition; but the man who can unfeelingly ſtab the reputation of his helpleſs neighbour, has no paſſions to plead in extenuation of his guilt; and ſurely a deliberate phlegmatic — is of all characters the moſt deteſtable.

I was naturally led into theſe reflections by the peruſal of an advertiſement which appeared in your paper of the 15th inſtant, intitled, INFORMATION WANTED CONCERNING BARBARA MAIN *; — an advertiſement no leſs unworthy of the order of men in whoſe name it appears, than

* [*viz.* "Information wanted concerning Barbara Main, a young woman of a middle ſize, dark complexion, black hair, and betwixt twenty-five and thirty years of age; who having ſerved for ſome time in the pariſh of Moy, left the ſame at Martinmas laſt; and, after ſtaying ſeveral days in her father's houſe, in a neighbouring pariſh, went off, with an intention, as ſhe gave out, to fulfil engagements ſhe had come under of ſerving in ſome gentleman's family beyond Spey: but, as it is found, upon enquiry, that ſhe did not go there, and no accounts have been heard of her ſince, therefore there are ſtrong preſumptions, and flagrant reports, of her being with child. It is therefore expected, and earneſtly intreated, that any perſon or perſons who know where ſaid Barbara Main has taken up her reſidence, would inform the miniſter in that place, that he might give orders for citing her before his kirk-ſeſſion, and inquire whether the report of her being with child be true or not; and, according as he ſhall find her ſituation to be, he will be pleaſed to intimate the ſame by letter, directed either to the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, or to the Miniſter of Moy. Any perſon who ſhall diſcover the ſaid Barbara Main ſhall be handſomely rewarded."]

diſgraceful

diſgraceful to the country which gave them birth. For the honour of the clergy, may I hope that it is the production of ſome hot-headed furious lay enthuſiaſt, and not the reſult of that calm inquiry which ſhould ever mark the deliberation of the church; and that it has been publiſhed by ſome weak fanatic, whoſe miſguided zeal has eaten him up, and who has aſſumed the name and language of his patrons, the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, and the Miniſter of Moy, truſting, that, under the ſhield of thoſe reſpectable names, he might ſcreen himſelf from the indignation of all good men?

The advertiſement ſets out with a minute deſcription of a young woman, whoſe only crime, as far as I can diſcover, ſeems to have been, that of leaving the pariſh of Moy without giving a formal intimation of her departure to the Miniſter.—It proceeds, "that ſhe went off with an intention, as ſhe gave out, to fulfil engagements ſhe had come under of ſerving in ſome gentleman's family beyond Spey; but that it was found, upon inquiry, that ſhe did not go there, and no accounts have been heard of her ſince: THEREFORE *there are ſtrong preſumptions and flagrant reports of her being with child.*"

Where the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, or the Miniſter of Moy, may have learned their logic, or what private reaſons either of thoſe Rev. Gentlemen may have for ſo uncharitable a ſuſpicion, I know not: but I appeal to the judgement and feelings of every man, whether the concluſion drawn from theſe premiſes be a natural one; or whether it is not the moſt groſs, palpable, and cruel perverſion of common ſenſe, aggravated by the flagrant violation of that decency with which the female character ſhould always be treated, that ever yet found its way into a news-paper. — Is it becauſe this unfortunate young woman is *of a middle ſize, dark complexion, and black hair*, as the barbarous particularity of the advertiſer has ſaid, that ſhe muſt be with child?—Is it becauſe *ſhe has ſerved ſome time in the pariſh of Moy?*—Or does it follow, that, becauſe *it is found upon enquiry that ſhe is not in the houſe of ſome gentleman beyond Spey*, THEREFORE ſhe muſt have forſaken the paths of virtue?—And are theſe concluſions to be drawn by thoſe profeſſing themſelves the immediate ſervants of Him whoſe heart and conduct was meek, lowly, and charitable? —— I fear, Sir, that in this advertiſement "more is meant than meets the ear;" and that *other* cauſes than the heinous crimes of leaving the pariſh of Moy, and of not being found in a gentleman's houſe beyond Spey, have given riſe to it.

But this is not all.—The advertiſer goes on with ſaying, "that it is expected, and earneſtly intreated, that any perſon or perſons who know where ſaid Barbara Main has taken up her reſidence, would inform the Miniſter in that place, that he might give orders for citing her before his kirk-ſeſſion and enquire, whether the report of her being with child be true or not; and, according as he ſhall find her ſituation to be, he will be pleaſed to intimate the ſame, by letter, directed either to the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, or to the Miniſter of Moy." And he concludes this modeſt requiſition by promiſing, "that any perſon who ſhall diſcover the ſaid Barbara Main ſhall be handſomely rewarded."

Agreeable to this advertiſement, there is not, I will venture to ſay, in Scotland, a young woman, betwixt twenty-five and thirty years of age, of a dark complexion, and black hair, eſpecially if ſhe ſhall unfortunately happen to have a tincture of the Northern accent; there is not, I ſay, a young woman anſwering to this deſcription, let her character and conduct be what they may, that is not thus expoſed to abſolute ruin at the caprice of every hot-headed zealot.

I ſhall ſuppoſe, that ſome unrelenting furious bigot, if any ſuch there ſtill remain in the kirk of Scotland, ſhall take it into his head, that he has diſcovered a young woman who may perhaps, *he thinks*, be this Barbara Main.—What are the conſequences? — He inſtantly cites her before his kirk-ſeſſion, to ſhew cauſe, forſooth, *why ſhe is not with child*; and at the ſame time he takes care to tranſmit a hiſtory of the procedure to his Reverend friends in the North, to their unſpeakable comfort and ſatisfaction. In vain will the unhappy victim proteſt her innocence; in vain will ſhe appeal to Heaven for the ſincerity of what ſhe aſſerts, and implore the forbearance of the inquiſitor: — he will be deaf to her intreaties, and, by ſternly perſiſting in the exerciſe of his function, he will, or he may (and theſe two are to me one and the ſame thing) ruin the reputation, and for ever blaſt the character of ſome hap-

leſs

leſs innocent girl. Would to God that ſome ſuch tool as I have now deſcribed would take it into his head to employ his myrmidons to ſearch *my* houſe for this girl. I ſolemnly proteſt I never ſaw or heard of her till I read her name in this advertiſement, but I ſhould think myſelf ſingularly happy were it my fate to encounter ſuch an aſſailant in ſuch a cauſe!

Hitherto I have ſuppoſed this unfortunate young woman innocent of the crime laid to her charge. But let me now ſuppoſe ſhe were guilty: — Is this a way to reclaim the young and thoughtleſs who have made a falſe ſtep, and who have perhaps ſeverely felt all the pangs which gnaw the boſom of a deluded girl? Is this a way to admoniſh the timorous young woman, whoſe only crime, perhaps, may have been to have put too much confidence in the vows of a perjured man?—To advertiſe a venial treſpaſs, and that too upon a mere ſuſpicion, in a public news-paper; anxiouſly and minutely to deſcribe the age, the complexion, and the name and ſurname of the offender; and by that means effectually to baniſh her from all ſociety, and from all hope of reformation, is a mode of correction reſerved for the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, or the Miniſter of the Goſpel at Moy: — A mode which would have diſgraced any of the followers of *Ignatius Loyola!*

To put this matter in a more ſtriking light to thoſe, if ſuch there are, who may perhaps have ſo *liberal* notions as to imagine the injury done by this advertiſement to the character of a *ſervant-girl* may be but ſmall, I ſhall beg leave to add a form of advertiſement for a ſimilar caſe, that may, perhaps, in ſome future period, occur in higher life; and this will alſo ſave ſome future clergyman the trouble of forming it. — It may be in theſe words.

"Whereas the Hon. Miſs —— ——, the eldeſt daughter of the Rt Hon. Lord ——, about ſeventeen years of age, tall and well-ſhaped, of an olive complexion, hazle eye, beautiful long hair, and a ſoft engaging manner, and delicate habit, left her father's houſe lately, with an intention, as ſhe gave out, of viſiting her couſin Lady ——: And whereas it is found, upon enquiry, that ſhe did not go there; and, no accounts have been heard of her ſince, *therefore* there are ſtrong preſumptions and flagrant reports of her being with child: It is therefore expected, and earneſtly intreated, that any perſon or perſons who know where the ſaid Hon. Miſs —— —— has taken up her reſidence, would inform the miniſter in that place, that he might give orders for citing her before his kirk-ſeſſion, and inquire whether the report of her being with child be true or not; and, according as he ſhall find her ſituation, he will be pleaſed to intimate the ſame by letter to the Moderator of the Preſbytery of ——, or the Miniſter of ——. And it is hoped, that all accoucheurs, midwives, and others, will refuſe their aſſiſtance to the ſaid Hon. Miſs —— ——, till ſhe declare who is the father of the ſaid child, or whether ſhe is with child or not. For all which they ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no queſtions aſked."

This, Sir, I think, is in exact conformity to the advertiſement I have in my eye. —— And now that I am in the vein, I beg leave to add one more, which may be intitled,

INFORMATION WANTED CONCERNING THE REV. Mr —— —— "Whereas, on Monday morning laſt, the Rev. Mr ——, Miniſter of the goſpel at ——, left his manſe at ——, in order to go to Edinburgh to attend the General Aſſembly, which ſat down yeſterday; and whereas it is found, upon inquiry, that he has not yet come to town, and no accounts have been heard of him ſince: And whereas a jolly fat man, aged between fifty and ſixty years, freſh complexioned, and of an athletic make, dreſſed in black, with a well-powdered wig, and grave deportment, was ſeen, laſt night between nine and ten in the evening, walking oppoſite to the Guard, or betwixt that and the Croſs: And as there are ſeveral houſes of bad fame ſituated in and about that part of the town, THEREFORE *there are ſtrong preſumptions and flagrant reports* of the ſaid Rev. Mr —— having been in one or more of the ſaid houſes. It is therefore expected, and earneſtly intreated, that the public will exert themſelves; and any perſon or perſons who will give information to the wife of the ſaid Rev. Mr ——, or the miniſter of the pariſh where ſuch houſe or houſes are ſituated, in which of theſe the Rev. Mr —— took up his reſidence, ſhall be handſomely rewarded," &c.

Theſe notifications, Sir, I apprehend, are of a piece with that which appeared in

in your paper of the 15th inſt.; and it is with theſe that we muſt, in this country, reſt ſatisfied, till, in the progreſs of reformation, we ſhall have procured the bravos of Rome and the ſtillettos of Venice. The fatal effects of theſe laſt may be, and often are, prevented, by proper aſſiſtance; but the ſtabs made by the weapon I am ſpeaking of, have hitherto triumphed over every antidote.

[*Edin. Courant.*] VINDEX.

The leaders of Oppoſition jealous of their inferior agents.

THE various parties in oppoſition ſeem to have differed in their ſchemes of reforming the conſtitution. The great political parties attached to the Marquis of Rockingham are ſtrongly againſt annual or triennial parliaments; as ſuch elections would keep the whole kingdom in a ſtate of continual ferment, confuſion, and riot. Beſides, the adopting ſuch a plan of reformation would ſoon annihilate all the parties now exiſting in this country; for the ſtruggle to bring in their friends would be too expenſive to be long ſupported. However, Mr Sawbridge and ſome others, who appear inclinable to a republican ſyſtem of government, are ſtrenuous advocates for annual repreſentation. Their efforts, it is probable, have offended the great party that brought forward the Yorkſhire petition; who, to uſe a phraſe of their own, dread leſt the tail ſhould become the head.

The following character of the advocates for annual parliaments, publiſhed in a popular morning paper, is ſtrongly expreſſive of the jealouſy and contempt which many of the great leaders in oppoſition entertain of their inferior agents.

"They are a ſet of perſons, unknowing, and almoſt unknown by the world; few in number, and contemptible in character; without fortune, rank, or public eſtimation; having never ſtood in any ſituation of public truſt, becauſe no man would ever truſt them. Supplying the defect of ability and experience, by ſelf-ſufficiency, arrogance, and obſtinacy, they purſue a ſcheme of government which never did nor ever can exiſt, and which is fundamentally oppoſite to the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution. Grown in a manner frantic and wild with deſperate malignity, they are determined, to trample upon all the ability and virtue of England, and to ſacrifice the peace, the happineſs, the deareſt intereſts, and even the conſtitution of their country, to the chimeras of their extravagant imaginations."

Here is a character which the world will recogniſe whenever natural inſignificancy is ſuperſeded by the reſtleſs and active inſolence of vice and folly. To endeavour to counteract the baneful operation of evil induſtry, to illuſtrate, to examplify, to prove, to make out all the parts of a character whoſe outline I have traced, is a taſk no leſs uſeful than it is laborious.—Indignation will inſpire when ability is wanting.

A liſt of thoſe perſons who arrogate to themſelves the title of *The people*, and who with ſo much modeſty claim the diſpoſal of honour, profit, and power, will be highly entertaining to the public. When laughter ſubſides, the people will riſe up in anger to puniſh the audacious temerity of thoſe who have dared to aſſume ſuch a reſpectable name.

Thoſe who have ſacrificed every motive of intereſt, and even honourable ambition, to an attachment to duty, and a love of their country; who are proſcribed at court on account of the people; who are martyrs to the cauſe of the people, have too long permitted their characters to be ſlurred, and their reputation to be pilfered, by men who have ſacrificed no ambition, and had none to ſacrifice. The head has too long been guided by the tail. A blind adder is little qualified to lead the generous ſpirit of an injured people. Are there no men capable of ſerving the ſtate with fidelity to the conſtitution? If there are, why ſhould virtue be aſhamed? Let honeſt men boldly come forward, to claim the reward of virtue, which is public confidence; the people will open their arms to receive them.

[*Pol. Mag.*] *A friend to honeſt Men.*

Lord CHESTERFIELD *and Dr* ROBERTSON: *An Anecdote.*

WHen this celebrated writer, after the publication of his Hiſtory of Scotland, was firſt introduced to Lord Cheſterfield, his Lordſhip, with that happy talent of compliment for which he was ſo remarkable, addreſſed him at parting in theſe words: "I am happy, Sir, to have met with you; happy to have paſſed a day with you; and extremely happy to find that you ſpeak *Scots*. — It would be too much, were you to *ſpeak*, as well as *write*, our language better than we do ourſelves."

PARLIAMENT. [199.]

The fate of two of the articles in Mr Burke's reformation-bill was related in our laſt [198, 9.].——A clauſe for referring to a committee of the privy council the buſineſs formerly executed by the board of trade, which is now aboliſhed [199.], was taken under conſideration by the committee, March 20.—Lord Nugent oppoſed the clauſe. To make alterations in the conſtitution, he ſaid, might be dangerous. That there was a conſtitutional influence in the crown, he admitted: that there was an increaſe of it at preſent he denied: Did the paſſing of the contractors bill that day [188.] argue an increaſe of influence? did the abolition of the board of trade argue it? The Lords of the Council being very numerous, little attendance would be given: for every one would ſuppoſe that there would be a ſufficient number to attend; hence a neglect of buſineſs would naturally follow. When he was at the board, the late Lord Preſident and he had often a *tete-a-tete* together for hours without being able to find a third to make a board: he therefore recommended to let the buſineſs flow in its own channel.—Mr Burke ſaid, the clauſe was no innovation: it was reſtoring to the council the rights of judging in caſes where the colonies were concerned; rights which, according to the authority of the Chief Juſtice of the King's-bench, could not be taken from it. If the Council was compoſed of a great number of members, he could point out a committee from them that would attend to the buſineſs: The Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, Lord Camden, Mr T. Townſhend, Col. Barré, would not refuſe to act if they ſhould be appointed. A compariſon of what had formerly been done by a committee of the Council, with what had been done by the board of Trade, would clearly demonſtrate the ſuperiority of the former over the latter. In the year 1678-9, when the conſtitution of Jamaica was under conſideration, the conſtitution of Ireland, of England, and the Colonies, were all laid before the Council, and in eighteen months, by a correſpondence with the Aſſembly of that iſland, its conſtitution, ſuch as it is at preſent, was eſtabliſhed, with a diſpatch which could be equalled only by the judgement with which every thing was adopted. By the board of Trade, thirteen years had been ſpent in fixing a conſtitution for Canada, and then an arbitrary one was choſen. In the ceded iſlands the inhabitants had been declared by proclamation intitled to all the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; and yet, while the capitation-tax was taken off, a duty of four and a half per cent. was impoſed by the royal authority, without the concurrence of parliament. Thus arbitrary power had been eſtabliſhed in one province, while a ſtrange medley of liberty and deſpotiſm was eſtabliſhed in another. He was induced, from theſe and other conſiderations, to perſevere in ſubmitting the clauſe to the committee.—On a diviſion, there appeared, for the clauſe, 158; againſt it, 211.

The committee proceeded to the long clauſe in the bill, for regulating his Majeſty's houſehold, by aboliſhing the offices of Treaſurer of the Chamber, Comptroller, Cofferer, Paymaſter of the Penſions, &c. &c. and for ſerving the King's tables, furniture, &c. by contract.

Mr Burke informed the committee, that upon mature deliberation, finding it might be liable to many inconveniencies, and that it did not entirely meet the wiſhes of the people, he was willing to give up that part of the clauſe which reſpects the ſerving the houſehold by contract. After moving, that the word "offices" be changed to "office," which was agreed to, he moved, that the words "be aboliſhed," ſtand after the words "Treaſurer of the Chamber."

This occaſioned a long debate. The ſpeakers were Lord Nugent, Mr Burke, Mr Fox, Lord North, Lord George Gordon, Lord Beauchamp, Mr Gilbert, Mr Hopkins, and others.

Mr Welbore Ellis, Sir Edward Dering, and Sir John Wrottesley alſo ſpoke againſt the clauſe. Their arguments, and thoſe of the other ſpeakers, went chiefly to the principle of the clauſe, all of them objecting to meddle with his Majeſty's houſehold.

Gov. Pownall ſaid, that he was the firſt who had made the diſtinction between that part of the civil liſt which went to the offices of the ſtate, and that part which went to the King's houſehold. He was, and upon a thorough enquiry, convinced, that parliament had not only a right to inquire into, and to reform the offices of the ſtate, but that it had always exerciſed that power.

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That, however, he was convinced, it had never interfered in the King's houſehold, except in times from which he was unwilling to take his precedents. There were however precedents of proceedings in parliament which ſtood upon the ſame ground exactly, and were of the ſame ſpirit preciſely, as the matters propoſed in theſe clauſes reſpecting the King's houſehold: In the 15th of Edward II. a commiſſion, in conſequence of proceedings in parliament, was iſſued, for inquiring into, and reforming and new-modelling, the King's houſehold. A commiſſion of the like ſort, in conſequence of like proceedings in parliament, was iſſued in 10th of Richard II.; but when he looked to the conſequence to which thoſe meaſures led, he ſhould not take them as his precedent: the firſt ended in depoſing Edward, and the ſecond in dethroning Richard. There was a wiſer and a more temperate meaſure taken in a period between thoſe two,—in the 50th of Edward III.; and that was, an addreſs of parliament to the King, praying him to inſtitute an inquiry into the ſtate of his houſehold, and pointing out to him the abuſes which they apprehended reigned there; and that if he would reform them, he need not burthen his ſubjects with ſubſidies and taxes. Although he did not approve the making the reform of the King's houſehold by an act, yet ſuch reform ought to be made; and if theſe clauſes were rejected, he would bring forward a motion for ſome ſuch addreſs: but hoped that ſuch motion would be unneceſſary; for if his Majeſty ſhould learn that the idea of the neceſſity of the reform was univerſally received, and eſtabliſhed in the minds of gentlemen on all ſides of the Houſe, he was ſure the matter would originate with his Majeſty. If no ſuch information or advice was given to his Majeſty, it would be time for his parliament to interpoſe their advice by addreſs; and ſome ſuch would be propoſed.

Mr Burke ſaid, if the clauſe, as he had moved it, for aboliſhing the Treaſurer of the Chamber, was loſt, his bill was gone. The Treaſury of the Chamber was the very firſt office of the houſehold that he had laid his fingers on; it therefore led the way, and involved all the reſt; and as the remaining clauſes of his bill, for the moſt part, turned upon the abolition of the board of Ordnance, the board of Works, the Mint, and other boards and offices, which made parts of the Houſehold, he was reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning the whole, if the doctrine which had in the courſe of the debate prevailed, viz. "That the Houſehold muſt not in any one part be touched, but that ſuch parts of the bill as went merely to the eſtabliſhments of ſtate, were fair and reaſonable ſubjects of parliamentary reviſion and reduction," was to be admitted as a bar to the abolition of the office of Treaſurer of the Chamber.—He declared, that his bill did not limit or tie down his Majeſty in any one reſpect; that with regard to his table being ſerved by contract, about which ſo much had been ſaid, his Majeſty might, if he pleaſed, for any thing the bill ſaid to the contrary, contract for his table at 100 guineas ahead, and invite 100 people to eat at it. It did not reſtrict the quantum of money to be expended in ſupport of the houſehold; it only took care, that what was expended ſhould be wiſely and œconomically laid out; and that fraud ſhould no longer prevail in thoſe who ſerved his Majeſty with proviſions, nor the coſt be large, as it now was, of thoſe who were paid for preventing that fraud.—By way of reply to thoſe who had talked of the *ungentlemanlike* conduct of abridging the Sovereign, and ſtinting him in his private expences, he declared, he had no ſuch intention; and the beſt proof that he had not, would be by reminding the committee, that he had not touched the privy purſe, for which a clear 48,000 l. per ann. was allotted. This ſum was more than ſufficient to enable his Majeſty to live with ſplendour and with dignity. As a proof of it, he inſtanced the Duke of Northumberland as poſſeſſing three palaces, each of which was more ſplendidly furniſhed than any one of his Majeſty's houſes.—After fully enforcing this argument, he went into a general conſideration of the clauſe, and of the bill, as far as it reſpected the houſehold, anſwering every objection that had been made in the courſe of the debate; and contended, that one great end of his bill was the rendering it almoſt impoſſible in future for the King to run in debt, by enacting, that the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury ſhould be anſwerable that the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment ſhould not exceed the money allowed for that purpoſe by parliament.

He quoted the King of France's edict for abolishing the offices of Comptroller-General, and a variety of others [132.], of infinitely greater import, both in point of rank and expence, than any his bill was to effect, and held it up as an example worthy to be followed; wishing, that the Noble Lord would tread in the steps of that most able financier Monsr. Neckar. He compared his Majesty's civil establishment with that of the King of Sardinia; declaring, that that prince had nothing like the income we allowed his Majesty; that he nevertheless maintained an army of 25,000 men, and a greater number of expensive fortresses than any power in Europe, France only excepted. He asserted, that had his bill been produced, and passed into a law, at the commencement of the present reign, the nation would have saved more than three millions of money, and his Majesty would have lived more at his ease, more like a great prince, and with not one jot less splendour and magnificence.—After repeating, that if the present question was carried against him, he should consider his bill as gone, he declared, that though he would not take any more upon him to fight his bill through the House, he certainly would not withdraw it, but leave it to the people to go on with it, and let them judge by the issue how far their petitions were able to procure the redress of grievances they complained of.

The Attorney-General replied to Mr Burke. He declared, that it was not treating the committee very candidly, to say, that the bill was necessarily gone if the clause for abolishing the Treasurer of the Chamber's office was lost; as if the Treasurer of the Chamber wrapped up every other officer whose abolition was aimed at by the bill. There were many of the principles of the bill which he thought highly laudable, and fit to be adopted: there were others which he could not but consider as absurd; in proof of this, he pointed out the clause for serving his Majesty's household by contract, which the Hon. Gentleman had (from the intimation of his friends, and the feelings of the public upon it) been induced to leave out. His Majesty, had it stood, and been supported by a vote of the House, could not buy a single piece of furniture without the consent of the Treasury, and their previous notice.—He asked, if the Hon. Gentleman, by his declaration, "That if the clause in question was not agreed to, the bill was gone," meant to treat that House like the Parliament of Paris, and to tell them in so many words, that the bill was his edict, and he would have it registered.—He animadverted on Mr Fox's having thrown out a kind of threat against that House, and the House of Lords, in case they did not pass the clause in question, and pass every clause of the bill, by declaring, that the people without doors would say the House of Commons was corrupt, and resort elsewhere to do themselves justice. This sort of language, he said, spoke much too plainly a meaning that ought not to be heard within those walls. In the very moment that the Hon. Gentleman was loud in exclamation against the supposed increase of the influence of the crown, he was setting up an influence of a much more dangerous nature, an influence over parliament, not only tending to fetter the freedom of debate, but tending likewise to awe that House in its essential proceedings. After reprobating this sort of menace in very decided terms, and stating various objections to the clause, he declared, that he should vote against the clause, either in its divided state, as now proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, or all together.

Mr Dempster rose to defend his Hon. friend [Mr Burke] from the imputation of his wishing that House to consider his bill as his edict, and expecting, like the King of France, that the House of Commons would implicitly register it on the bare assertion of his *ipse dixit*, without examination, and without discussion. What his Hon. friend had said, he declared, warranted no such interpretation: but it might very fairly be put on the conduct of the minister, who had for a series of years treated that House as if it had been the parliament of Paris: for years the minister had founded his whole system of government on edicts, which that house had most complyingly registered.—He defended the bill in a very liberal manner, and made a distinction between such parts as struck him as reprehensible, and such as he saw in a contrary point of view.

On the question being put, that the words "be abolished" stand after the words "Treasurer of the Chamber," the committee divided: for the motion, 158; against it, 211.

Mr

Mr Burke having loſt this point, declared his indifference as to what became of the reſt of the bill.

Mr Fox, however, rouſed him to his wonted attention to it, by arguing on the neceſſity of their ſtill going through with the bill; and if they got ever ſo little more than they had already gained, it would be worth the ſtriving for. Even, he ſaid, if they could not obtain more than the abolition of the ſeven Lords of Trade, he ſhould, after having gone through the bill, think that had been worth the ſtruggle, becauſe they would have ſeven of the enemy leſs to fight againſt.

Mr Burke admitted the force of the argument; and the committee, after a few words from Mr Turner, went through the whole of the clauſe, negativing every part of it.

The committee ſat again on the 18th of May, (buſineſs having been interrupted for ſome time by the indiſpoſition of the Speaker). After debate, the clauſe for aboliſhing the office of Keeper of the Stag-hounds was rejected, 75 againſt 49, and that reſpecting the band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, 115 againſt 79.

Mr Burke animadverted with great warmth on the conduct of the Houſe, in ſuffering the queſtions he had moved to be rejected; and ſaid, as it ſeemed to be the temper of the Houſe to fall in with the opinion of the miniſter on every motion, he would not divide them again, but get through his bill in a curſory way, in order that it might the more ſpeedily receive the death that was ſo implicitly wiſhed it.

The remainder of the clauſes were then read, and rejected.

On a motion by Mr Dunning, March 15. the Commons reſolved, to take into conſideration, on the 6th of April, the petitions which had been ordered to lie on the table [188.]. — Accordingly, the Houſe being reſolved into a committee, April 6. Mr Huſſy in the chair, Mr Dunning roſe, and made a ſpeech of an hour and a half's continuance: in the courſe of which he took an ample review of all that had been done for the people ſince the petitions were firſt talked of; entered into a diſcuſſion of the extent of what was done, and enforced the neceſſity of doing ſtill more. He began with ſaying, that he was perfectly aware, the petitions had already produced an eſſential degree of effect. Miniſters had felt it neceſſary, in conſequence of them, to lower their tone, to talk with more decency and reſpect of the people, and in ſome meaſure to meet their wiſhes, and agree to a few of the various propoſitions for their benefit and advantage which had been made by the different gentlemen in that Houſe. — In the firſt rank of theſe propoſitions ſtood his Hon. friend's [Mr Burke] bill for the reform of the civil-liſt eſtabliſhment [194.]; a bill holding out a plan not more praiſe-worthy for the great ingenuity of it, and for the extent of its benefits to the public, than for its wonderful preciſion, and the happy accuracy and perſpicuity, with which, at one view, it unfolded a matter uncommonly complex in itſelf, and involved in the moſt diſguſting intricacy and impenetrableneſs. One part of this bill had been carried [199.], and poſſibly ſtill more of it might meet with the ſanction of that Houſe. — A ſecond propoſition in favour of the people, was a bill brought in by another Hon. friend [Sir George Saville], for the purpoſe of amending the conſtitution of that Houſe, and purging it from the preſence of thoſe who were indiſputably under the immediate influence of the miniſter [186.]. A third which had been offered, was a plan for the inveſtigation of the public accounts; on the firſt mention of which, the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon had, in a manner which did him honour in the minds of all who heard him, offered his aſſiſtance, and of his own accord tendered every help that could be derived from office, without the friendly aid of which, the plan was from its nature impracticable [136.]. Scarcely, however, had gentlemens minds felt the glow of admiration at the Noble Lord's candour, before, perhaps finding on reflection that it was beneath the dignity of his ſtation to be an aſſiſtant, the Noble Lord had aſſumed the character of a principal, and had given notice of a bill of his own [191.], ſpecioufly indeed avowing for its object the ſame deſign as the plan ſuggeſted by his Hon. friend and colleague [Col. Barré], but differing ſo entirely in its form, and likely to be productive of ſo different an effect, that no ſalutary purpoſe, as far as he could judge from a peruſal of the bill in queſtion, promiſed to be the reſult. He took occaſion here very ingeniouſly to anſwer the charge againſt his colleague and himſelf, of dependence

pendence on a Noble Earl [188.]; declaring, that he conſidered it as the pride of his life, to be connected in the cloſeſt bonds of friendſhip with a nobleman, confeſſedly of the firſt abilities in the kingdom, and endowed with mental qualities which not only rendered him a moſt valuable friend, but an ornament to human nature. He thought it an honour to have been recommended to his conſtituents by the Noble Lord; and was perfectly indifferent, whether others choſe to call his connection by the name of dependence, or any other appellation conveying a diſgraceful idea.

He was aware, that probably he ſhould be called on for proof of the increaſe of the influence of the crown. The notoriety of it, he declared, made the ſpecific proof difficult. What every man confeſſed, it was not ſo eaſy to get any man to give in evidence. If he walked along the ſtreets, and was to ſlap all he met on the ſhoulder, and to deſire them to come down to the Houſe of Commons to prove, that the influence of the crown was increaſed, every man would laugh in his face at the ridiculouſneſs of ſuch a requeſt, and ſay, that the fact was better known to the Houſe than to any perſon whatever without doors, for that the Houſe had long felt it. He added, that it was notorious the majority who had, for ſome years, ſupported the Noble Lord in that Houſe, were as loud in ridiculing and reprobating his meaſures without doors, as any of the gentlemen with whom he had the honour to act. That every man knew this fact; and, if the taſk were not an invidious one, he could directly name at leaſt fifty members who had in his preſence done ſo.

He quoted Mr D. Hume to prove, that he foreſaw the increaſing influence ſo early as the year 1742; and alſo quoted Judge Blackſtone as an authority for its exiſtence. He cited a paſſage from Hume's eſſays, to ſhew, that that able writer had propheſied, that arbitrary monarchy would one day or other be the *euthanaſia* of the Britiſh conſtitution.

After very elaborately deſcanting on the amount of what had been done for the people, and introducing *en paſſant* a number of ſhrewd turns upon adminiſtration, he ſaid, he ſhould make a propoſition to the committee, which, however it might reſemble an abſtract propoſition, certainly was not of that deſcription, as it grew out of the petitions, and was meant by him as a ground for other reſolutions, which he deſigned to move afterwards; but no idea of which he would then give, becauſe he was aware, if he did, the debate would be directed to them, and not to the motion which he ſhould firſt make.

He ſaid, his chief aim in preparing the reſolution he was about to move, had been, to offer ſuch a queſtion to the committee, as ſhould put it out of the power of any majority to prevent a fair and explicit deciſion upon it, from which deciſion the people might judge who were, and who were not, ready to comply with the requiſition ſtated in their petitions, and to proceed ſeriouſly and ſincerely to remedy their grievances. He begged the Houſe to recollect, that the ſubject-matter urged in the petitions was reducible to two heads;—the one, a complaint of the alarming increaſed influence of the crown;—the other, advice of reform and œconomy in the management of the public expenditure. Both of theſe were objects certainly highly laudable, but the importance of the latter in a great meaſure grew out of the magnitude of the former. The firſt of theſe two heads therefore demanded the firſt attention of the Houſe: ſhould it be voted, (and he flattered himſelf there would be a majority in its favour), it would have other reſolutions annexed to it as conſequences. He concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the influence of the crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Lord Nugent ſubmitted it to the conſideration of the Hon. Gentleman, whether it would not be better to put his motion into the exact words of the petitions, in which, if he recollected rightly, it was alledged, "that the influence of the crown had increaſed to a degree dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Mr Dunning aſſured the Noble Lord, that his opinion went to the full extent ſtated in the petitions, but he did not imagine the petitioners would be inclined to find fault with his motion as he had put it.

Lord Nugent then declared his reaſons for objecting to the motion; repeating what he had formerly ſaid, that he did not think the influence of the crown increaſed of late. By this he begged to be underſtood, as meaning the pernicious influence

influence of the crown. The Hon. Gentleman had talked of fifty members being to his knowledge corrupted. If ſo, why did not the Hon. Gentleman name them? If there were fifty ſuch abandoned wretches, it was high time that they repented, and made atonement to their country. Let them ſtand forward, confeſs their crimes, and go over to the other ſide. He diſavowed having been ever indirectly influenced himſelf, but owned, that had it been poſſible for him to have foreſeen the conſequences of the American war, he would have periſhed ſooner than have given a vote for that meaſure; that he believed they had been in the wrong: and was the matter to come over again, he would moſt certainly act differently. He thought adminiſtration had acted uprightly: he did not believe they were governed by fraud and corruption, as the Hon. Gentleman had ſtated; and whenever he ſhould be induced from their conduct to think them wrong, he would ſay, "Good be to you; I acted with you as long as I thought you right, but I'll go no farther." To return: The influence that aroſe from the character of the ſovereign, from his virtues, and his popularity, had greatly decreaſed; and the cauſe of its decreaſe was, the abominable licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and of public debate, both of which had been ſhamefully directed againſt great and worthy characters, and, amongſt others, againſt the higheſt and the beſt character in the kingdom, the ſovereign himſelf; who had been vilified and traduced in a manner ſo abominably indecent, that it was ſhocking to reflect upon by every man who knew the reſpect and reverence at all times due to the perſon of the ſovereign, but particularly merited by the truly amiable and virtuous conduct of the prince who now ſat on the throne.

Lord George Gordon complimented Mr Dunning; and he animadverted on the doctrines laid down by Lord Nugent, whom, though he could not but reſpect as a man, he muſt conſider, from the line he had purſued in parliament, as the "old rat of the conſtitution."

Sir Fletcher Norton thanked his learned friend for his very able ſpeech, and for his motion, which gave him the more ſatisfaction, as it was ſo worded that it muſt neceſſarily receive a direct affirmative, or a direct negative. It was a reſolution of fact, and would not bear argument. Either the influence of the crown had increaſed too much, or it had not. If it had, the natural conſequence muſt be, that it ought to be diminiſhed; and then the next conſequence would be, the mode of diminiſhing it; which he preſumed his learned friend meant to provide for, by moving a bill or bills for that purpoſe. What his intended reſolutions might be, he knew not; but he would truſt him that they were fit and proper for the occaſion. That the influence of the crown had increaſed, no man could deny. It was too viſible to admit of an endeavour to conceal it. In that Houſe it had long been apparent; thoſe therefore who thought with him, would vote, as he ſhould, for the queſtion. Thoſe who thought otherwiſe, would be reduced to the neceſſity of ſaying, either that they did not think the influence of the crown increaſed too much, or that they only thought it now reached its proper balance, and got no further. If any there were who felt bold enough to ſay ſo, he wiſhed them much joy of going down to their conſtituents with that opinion, and telling them, that they had voted their allegation, an allegation made by many thouſands of the people of England, their creators, who ſent them to parliament, to be ill founded and falſe.

Lord Advocate reprobated the motion, as an abſtract propoſition; perfectly abſtruſe and unintelligible, having no reference to any thing before the Houſe, and containing an allegation unſupported by any proof whatever. He concluded his ſpeech with moving, That the chairman report a progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again.—Being told that this motion could not be put without the conſent of the Houſe, he altered it, and moved, That Mr Huſſy leave the chair.

Mr T. Pitt ſupported the original motion, and anſwered the learned gentleman's objections. In the cloſe of his argument he told the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, that the efforts made againſt him and his meaſures by the ſide of the Houſe on which he [Mr Pitt] then ſtood, had kept him in place, contrary to the wiſhes of the nation, which he had reduced to its preſent miſerable ſituation.

Lord North, roufed by this, roſe to anſwer, and in the warmth of his reply ſaid, if he had been kept in place by

their

their efforts, it had been by the efforts of men, who had often contended againſt the rights of the people, and were now purſuing meaſures calculated to overturn the conſtitution.

Theſe words threw the Houſe into a flame; and his Lordſhip was called to order in a tremendous tone by Mr Townſhend, who ſaid, the Noble Lord had no right to aſcribe improper motives to his conduct, and that of the other gentlemen who had acted with him.

The Houſe was in an uproar for ſome ſeconds.—As ſoon as he could make himſelf heard, Lord North, with ſome energy, ſaid, he had a right to retort on thoſe who dared charge him perſonally as the author of the misfortunes of the country.

Mr Fox on this roſe in a violent heat, and exclaimed, that he would not ſit ſtill, and hear the Noble Lord put his right to attack his parliamentary conduct, and that of his friends, on a footing with their right to attack the Noble Lord's executive conduct. They attacked the Noble Lord as a miniſter; in which point of view they had a right to attack him. How dared he then vilify his conduct with that inſolence, which—

Mr Fox was called to order, and the Houſe continued in a ſecond uproar for ſome time.—At length Lord North purſued his ſpeech; and after treating Mr Fox's rude language with contempt, proceeded to ſtate, that it was hard for him, or for any man, to be attacked and unjuſtly accuſed from day to day, and not to be ſuffered to defend himſelf: That he had never denied the right of gentlemen to cenſure or canvaſs his conduct, ſo long as they did it in a parliamentary way, and in gentleman-like language. He had often offered to meet any inquiry that might be inſtituted, conſcious that it would not appear that he merited the imputations ſo frequently thrown out againſt him. He ſaid, he had never pretended to great abilities: all he had claimed, was an upright conſcience, and unfeigned ſincerity in his good wiſhes to his country. He reprobated and deteſted every unconſtitutional ſtretch of the prerogative as much as any man, or any exerciſe of undue influence. Indolent and fond of eaſe as he was, he proteſted he would rather ſpend his whole life in the buſtle of public buſineſs, and from day to day undergo the diſagreeable fatigue of political warfare, abuſe, and provocation, than ſit down like the Indian under the Manchineel tree, and doze away his life beneath the baleful influence of arbitrary power. His Lordſhip denied that any members of that Houſe were penſioned, and objected to the motion on the ſame ground as the Lord Advocate had taken. He deſired to know before he voted for ſuch a propoſition, what other propoſitions were to follow it: he had heard of two, which had been mentioned elſewhere;—one, a propoſition to alter the conſtitution of that Houſe, by adding an additional number of repreſentatives to it; the other, by moving for annual or triennial parliaments [218.]; he declared he took that opportunity of publicly expreſſing his diſapprobation of both theſe propoſitions, and deſired the committee to receive what he ſaid as a notice that he would oppoſe them both whenever they ſhould be propoſed. The bill for ſeptennial parliaments, no matter by whom ſuggeſted, or on what occaſion, he had ever regarded as a lucky circumſtance for this country, and as the ſalvation of the conſtitution.

Mr Pitt made a ſevere reply;—Gov. Pownall, Gen. Conway, Sir Horace Mann, and Lord Ongley, argued in favour of the motion;—the Attorney-General argued againſt the motion, and in reply to Sir Fletcher Norton;—and Mr Dunning anſwered all that had been ſaid againſt his motion.

The Lord Advocate withdrew his motion, and moved an amendment to Mr Dunning's.—With this amendment the queſtion ſtood thus: "That it is the opinion of this committee, That it is neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed." Having moved this amendment, he ſaid, he ſhould give the whole his negative.

Mr Fox highly approved of this amendment; declaring, that unleſs the motion was taken and voted in that ſenſe, the petitions on the table were certainly factious and ſeditious.

The committee divided upon it; when the Ayes were 233, Noes 215. The whole queſtion, therefore, ſtrengthened with the Lord Advocate's amendment, was carried againſt miniſtry by a majority of 18.

A Digreſſion, in the debate, March 13. upon the clauſe in Mr Burke's reformation-bill for aboliſhing the board of Trade; — the Speaker, the Miniſter, and the Attorney-General, being the interlocutors.

We have already inſerted what was ſaid upon the queſtion [198, 9.]; — the digreſſion was introduced by the Speaker.

Sir Fletcher Norton, ſpeaking of the influence of the crown, took occaſion to ſay, that he was no friend of the Noble Lord in the blue ribband, neither was the Noble Lord any friend of his: That the matter had ſome time ſince been ſettled between them, on the moſt unequivocal terms, and therefore he would ſpeak out, and ſpeak his opinion freely. The Noble Lord had treated him extremely ill in a late tranſaction, and he lamented that the time was not yet come for him to ſtate the particulars fully to the committee, and let them ſee, whether what he had ſaid was not ſtrictly true. The time, however, would ſoon arrive; and if the Noble Lord did not do him juſtice, he would ſtate every particular of the tranſaction. He thought it fair to ſay thus much; and he hoped that having ſaid it, no man would think he ſuffered the ſmalleſt ſhare of private anger to mix itſelf in his conduct within thoſe walls. He was ſure the Noble Lord would do him the juſtice to own, that he had found no want of reſpect, no difference of conduct in him, when in the chair which he had the honour to fill under that roof, ſince the tranſaction alluded to: He would ſay further, that when the Noble Lord had ſent to him on buſineſs, he had always treated his meſſages, and thoſe who brought them, with civility, and had given the beſt advice in his power: it was true, meſſages for advice were not often ſent to him; and he muſt add one thing more, his advice had ſeldom or ever been taken; but he aſcribed it rather to the want of regard for the perſon of the adviſer, than any doubt of the goodneſs of the advice.

Lord North replied, and began with profeſſing his ſurpriſe and ſorrow at the learned gentleman's declaring, "he was an enemy to the Noble Lord." He ſaid, he knew not for what reaſon the learned gentleman made ſuch a declaration, unleſs it was on account of his conduct in ſome negotiations or other, which had then ſlipped his memory, but which had, he ſuppoſed, at ſome time or other been on foot, though he really knew not to what the learned gentleman alluded. He was yet more ſurpriſed at the learned gentleman's having gone ſtill further, and added, "The Noble Lord is no friend to me." This he thought was rather drawing a greater concluſion than the learned gentleman was warranted to draw. He really, let the learned gentleman feel as much his enemy as he would, was no enemy to the learned gentleman.

Sir Fletcher was aſtoniſhed that the Noble Lord ſhould dare before his face aſſert that he had been a negotiator with him. He did aſſure the committee he never had been concerned in any negotiation whatever with the Noble Lord.

Lord North explained, and appealed to the committee, whether he had called the learned gentleman a negotiator. His Lordſhip repeated what he had before ſaid, relative to his want of recollection of what the learned gentleman alluded to.

Sir Fletcher ſaid, he would not be trifled with; and if the Noble Lord did not explicitly aſſert, that he had never been a negotiator with him, he would ſtate to the committee all the tranſactions to which he had alluded in his former ſpeech.

Lord North diſclaimed the idea of being forced to ſay any thing to prevent any diſcovery, let it tend to what it would. His Lordſhip ſaid, he had no wiſh whatever to conceal any part of his conduct, either reſpecting the learned gentleman or any other perſon. He then again repeated his former expreſſions; and ſaid, the learned gentleman began the diſpute by his declaration, "That he was no friend to the Noble Lord, neither was the Noble Lord any friend to him."

Sir Fletcher and his Lordſhip were up alternately ſix or eight times more, and at length,

Sir Fletcher ſaid, the Noble Lord forced him to ſtate to the committee all the tranſactions he had alluded to. He then told the committee, that when he was firſt ſolicited to accept the ſineeure place he at that time held, another perſon was at the head of adminiſtration; but that the Noble Lord was at the time a member of adminiſtration: That an Hon. Gentleman then in his eye, was ſent to him from the Firſt Lord of the

Treaſury, offering, as far as the miniſter could offer, to get him appointed Speaker of that Houſe, and to give him the ſinecure he then held. His anſwer was, he would on no account whatever be taken out of the line of his profeſſion; and that if he accepted of the offers, it would be with a retroſpective view to his profeſſion, and on condition of his giving up his ſituation whenever he could be provided for in Weſtminſter-hall. This promiſe agreed to, he accepted the offers, and had held the high office of Speaker ever ſince. He had lately heard, and that from the beſt authority, no leſs than the firſt law-officer of the crown, that it was in agitation to remove a certain judge, by giving him a large penſion, and to put another perſon in his room, on the bench of the court in which the judge ſo to be removed, preſided. The moment he heard this, he had ſaid, it was impoſſible; becauſe, though, as he had ſtated, the Noble Lord was not at the head of adminiſtration, he was a member of it, when the promiſe had been made him; and therefore could not but be privy to it. Sir Fletcher added, that he the rather thought it impoſſible, becauſe, when he accepted the ſinecure he held, he was, if he might ſay it without imputation of vanity, the firſt man in Weſtminſter-hall: and when the character, the ſtanding, the profeſſional abilities, and pretenſions, of the perſon who was to have been made judge, were conſidered, he thought he was at leaſt as well qualified to be the judge of a court of common law as that perſon. When he heard it, however, he ſent a meſſage to the Noble Lord, informing him, that he ſhould call on him the next morning, and bring a friend with him; and he begged that the Noble Lord would have a friend with him alſo, as the buſineſs was particularly important. When he arrived in Downing-ſtreet, he found the Noble Lord alone. He remonſtrated, and urged the Noble Lord to call in ſome perſon: the Noble Lord politely refuſed. He then opened his buſineſs, by aſking, if what he had heard was true? The Noble Lord, to his extreme ſurpriſe, anſwered, it was; and told him, moreover, that it was a meaſure to be put in practice directly: by directly, he underſtood the next day. He remonſtrated, and charged the Noble Lord with breach of promiſe. The Noble Lord evaded that matter, by pleading ignorance of any promiſe, and ſaying, that the promiſe of his predeceſſor, if any was made, did not devolve on his ſhoulders. He then threatened to ſtate the abominable tranſaction to the Houſe; and if he could reach evidence, to puniſh the negotiators; and thereupon left the Noble Lord. He had only to add, that the buſineſs had not from that day to this been carried into execution.

Lord North in poſitive terms diſclaimed any recollection that the learned gentleman had ſent to him to deſire him to have a friend with him. He now wiſhed, if any ſuch deſire had been made to him, that he had complied with it. His Lordſhip declared, he had no knowledge whatever of the promiſe made to the Hon. Gentleman by his predeceſſor; and ſaid, he believed, if the plan had been to remove the judge in queſtion, and ſeat the learned gentleman in his place, the learned gentleman would neither have thought it an abominable, nor a very foul tranſaction.

Sir Fletcher replied, and his Lordſhip again anſwered. —— At length

Mr Rigby roſe, and ſaid, he was the perſon who carried the meſſage to the learned gentleman, many years ſince, and when another perſon was miniſter, offering him the ſinecure which he now held; that what the learned gentleman had ſaid was moſt ſtrictly correct. At the ſame time he muſt do ſo much juſtice to the Noble Lord as to declare, that he was not preſent at any interview between the learned gentleman, the Noble perſon then at the head of adminiſtration, and himſelf, while the treaty was in agitation; nor was the Noble Lord, as far as his knowledge went, privy to the promiſe made to the learned gentleman by his predeceſſor.

Mr Wedderburn (at two o'clock in the morning) roſe, and ſaid, that while the converſation which the committee had juſt heard between a learned gentleman and the Noble Lord near him, was going on, had he attempted to riſe, the committee might have thought his intruſion improper; and ſome gentlemen might have imputed it to a deſire of ſtopping, what it was neither his intereſt nor his with to ſuppreſs. But the converſation being now over, he could no longer remain ſilent, nor ſuffer the committee to go away with an impreſſion, that he wiſhed them to ſuppoſe him altogether unconcerned in what had been ſaid. The committee had heard a great deal about negotiations and promiſes relative to places;

places; he begged leave to aſſure the committee, that he would not accuſe the Noble Lord of a breach of promiſe to him; becauſe he never would negotiate for emolument out of the line of his profeſſion, nor preferment in it, with the Noble Lord, or any other miniſter. He ſaid, he had now ſerved his Majeſty for ten years in the ſeveral offices of Solicitor and Attorney General; that he had endeavoured to do his duty in thoſe offices with all the zeal and ability he poſſeſſed; that he hoped, he ſhould not be accuſed of preſumption, if he hinted, that in that courſe of time he had received frequent marks of the intended bounty of his Royal Maſter; an honour he highly valued, on account of the quarter from whence it came; but that his uniform rule had been, to purſue the line of his profeſſion without looking to emolument, unconnected with it, and unmerited by him; that the learned gentleman knew, that he never treated, that he never negotiated, that he never ſolicited office; that he never would ſolicit it; but that, as hitherto had happened, he would not go to it, it ſhould come to him; that he would not ſo diſgrace the profeſſion he belonged to, ſo demean his own character, and betray the intereſts of his country, as to ſeek for ſinecure emoluments, as a compenſation for quitting a profeſſion by which he could maintain himſelf independent, without any expence to his country.

The Rt Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that he had got the great ſinecure he enjoyed, as a reward for doing the law-buſineſs of the privy council, there being at that time no perſon of the profeſſion belonging to that court. — Surely, ſaid he, the learned gentleman has forgot, for at that time the then Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas — [*Here Sir Fletcher Norton ſaid, No.*] — But the Attorney-General went on. I beg the Rt Hon. Gentleman will recollect himſelf: Sir Eardley Wilmot, the perſon who now does the buſineſs of that court, was then of the council, the preſent Maſter of the Rolls, the preſent Chief Juſtice of the King's-bench, the then Chancellor; in ſhort, all the perſons of the law that uſually belong to the council.

He ſaid, he knew the great reſpect due to the character and ſituation of the Rt Hon. Gentleman. No doubt, when the learned gentleman honoured a committee with his opinion, and ſpoke from that bench, he reduced himſelf to the level of any other member: but he had been ſo much accuſtomed to ſee him in that chair, the dignity of which he ſupported with ſo much ſtrictneſs, that he could not ſeparate him from his office; he therefore bowed with reverence to his great and reſpectable character, and would combat the weight of his opinion with all the deference that was due. He was fully ſenſible of the juſtice of the Rt Hon. Gentleman's remark, with reſpect to his unfitneſs for a law-ſituation when compared with the character of the Rt Hon. Gentleman. In proportion as he thought highly of the learned gentleman's profeſſional abilities, he thought humbly of his own; the learned gentleman had ſaid, and truly ſaid, that in point of character, of ſtanding, pretenſion, and education, he was not equally qualified for a common-law court with the Hon. Gentleman: he was as ready to allow his ſuperiority, as the learned gentleman had been eager to aſſert it. But when that gentleman quitted Weſtminſter-hall, to ſlide firſt into the enjoyment of a great ſinecure, and afterwards to be exalted into the high ſituation he ſtill held, he left behind him many, who continued to labour with induſtry and aſſiduity, in hopes that the line of preferment would be open to them, as a reward for their labours, and a gratification of their ambition. It was rather hard, therefore, that the Rt Hon. Gentleman ſhould, in addition to his other advantages, throw his mantle over thoſe he had left behind him to toil in the profeſſion; that he ſhould check their preferment, and ſecure himſelf an excluſive claim to return to the profeſſion, not for the purpoſe of joining in the toils of it, but merely to enjoy thoſe poſts of dignity and honour, which other men had in the uniform routine of buſineſs laboured to merit, and hoped to receive when their turn came. For his part, he ſaid, he looked upon the office of judge to be in its nature and execution ſo delicate, that it was unfit for ſolicitation; that he felt the character as too weighty ever to think of ſoliciting ſuch an appointment as a favour; while at the ſame time he owned, he had not ſuch an opinion of his own inſufficiency, as to make him ready to ſay, that he would reject an appointment if voluntarily offered by thoſe who were intruſted with the power of judging of the propriety of the appointment.

That whatever honours his Majesty might chuse to bestow upon an humble individual, he would receive them with respect and gratitude; but he never would enter into a negotiation with, or exact a promise from any minister. He then turned to Lord North, and in a degree of satire, and a warmth of eloquence, equally polished and poignant, equally severe upon the Speaker, and honourable to himself, but which suffers from our not being able to do it justice in this report, he said, with respect to his pretensions, he gave the Noble Lord a *charte blanche*; he declared, that as long as their political life went on together, he never would, upon any occasion, remind the Noble Lord of any promise he might have made to him,—that he never would accuse him of breach of promise,—that he never would be so forgetful of his own character, as to make private differences matter of public complaint; and that he would not so degrade himself, or be so lost to the decorum that was due to that House, as to call upon them to interfere in a private negotiation, nor would he so humble his character as to make a difference with a minister the ground of his opinion upon a great and important political regulation. *Pol. Mag.*

Curious bill of the expences attending the sending of two Light Horsemen from Thetford, in 1336, 10° Edw. III. *to the army which was to march against the Scots that year.*

[From Martin's History of Thetford.]

	L.	s.	d.
To two men chosen to go into the army against Scotland	1	0	0
For cloth, and to the taylor for making it into two gowns	0	6	11
For two pair of gloves, and a stick or staff	0	0	2
For two horses	1	15	6½
For shoeing these horses	0	0	4
For two pair of boots for the light horsemen	0	2	8
Paid to a lad for going with the Mayor to Lenn *, to take care of the horses	0	0	3
To a boy for a letter at Lenn (viz. carrying it thither)	0	0	3
Expences of the horses of two light horsemen for four days before they departed	0	1	0
	L. 3	6	7½

* *Lenn is thirty-three miles from Thetford.*

AMERICA. [204.]

From the Pennsylvania Journal. Published by order of Congress.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1780.

A copy of the following confidential letter, to Lord George Germaine, was taken, with a number of other dispatches, and duplicates of dispatches, from Sir Henry Clinton, on board a packet, by one of our Eastern privateers. Our vessel had the address to appear as a New-York privateer till she gained her purpose.

[Private, N° 15.]

Savannah, in Georgia, Jan. 30. 1780.

My Lord,

I Had the honour to address your Lordship in my official capacity on the 30th * December ult. dated at New York, in which I gave a special detail of the regiments and corps then imbarked, referring you for the naval operation and force to Adm. Arbuthnot's dispatch.

From the time I was honoured with your Lordship's instructions to evacuate Rhode island, and to condense and dispose of the King's troops on such a scale as would afford the most substantial protection to New York, and such of its dependencies as might be held consistently with the force to be withdrawn for the proposed Southern operations, till the moment of imbarkation, no opportunity whatever has offered itself to strike any part of the enemy, or even to venture upon any incursion that promised advantage superior to the risk. Besides, as I communicated in my last, the violent demonstrations of the rebels, which threatened a determined attack of the post at New York, in conjunction with a large naval and land armament under Count d'Estaign, then directing itself against the garrison at Savannah, necessarily turned our whole endeavours to defeat so alarming a combination.

The regular troops under Gen. Washington amounted at this period to 16,000 men; to which is to be added, the army commanded by Gen. Sullivan, then on its return from a successful expedition against our Indian allies, and but very little diminished by the campaign. This gave him a force of 20,000 effectives. But your Lordship will be able to form

* [According to Gen' Clinton and Knyphausen's letters [201.], Gen. Clinton left New-York on the 26th of December.]

a more perfect judgement of our meaſures, when you combine with this army, the militia of Pennſylvania, New Jerſey, New York, Connecticut, and Maſſachuſet's, which were ready to be drawn together on the ſhorteſt notice, and whoſe ſpirits were peculiarly exalted at this criſis, from the proſpect of a city full of wealth, and devoted to plunder, and by the flattering idea of ending the war by its capture.

Not a moment was to be loſt in ſuch a critical conjuncture; for every moment was important, and expected to come with the account of D' Eſtaign's appearance before our harbour. The works at Brooklyn and on Governor's iſland were enlarged and improved; new works were erected at the watering-place, and Sandy-Hook; the King's battery at New York was repaired, and mounted with heavy ordnance; and places marked out, and defences provided to cover the ſhipping along the Sound. Theſe preparations employed the whole labour of the army; and I cannot but obſerve, in addition to what I have ſaid in my official letter, the general readineſs in moſt of the refugees to accelerate theſe important objects.

I flatter myſelf, after this enumeration, your Lordſhip will concur in the impracticability of eſſaying any thing againſt the enemy. Waſhington remained in his faſtneſſes at the Highlands, and ſo poſted, as to uſe the Hudſon to the greateſt advantage, in making his impreſſion on our left; while every advantage of water was alſo in his power by the Sound, and, under protection of the French fleet, expoſed us to the moſt perplexing embarraſſments. Aſſailable in ſo many points, and every inſtant expecting D' Eſtaign, we had but time to look forwards, and take meaſures for our own defence; and the occaſion required us to put forward our beſt exertions.

I do not reckon, my Lord, among the leſſer misfortunes of the laſt year, the operations of D'Eſtaign on the American coaſt: The vaſt relief thereby given to the rebel trade, and the injury which it brought upon ours; the impreſſion it carried home to the minds of the people, of our loſt dominion of the ſea, and the diſpoſition of the French, to give them every aſſiſtance reconcilable with the general objects of the war, to complete our ruin on the continent; the reduction of the King's force in Georgia, by the combined operations in that quarter and its conſequent effects; for although our brave garriſon eſcaped, yet a greater detachment from New York became indiſpenſable than was at firſt intended, and neceſſarily placed it in a condition much below your Lordſhip's expections; the expence it has accumulated by the ſinking of ſhips to obſtruct the entrance into that harbour, and the raiſing of new works, and improving of old ones, which will be uſeleſs, unleſs an army as large as was then at New York ſhould be kept there for its defence: theſe conſiderations, my Lord, while they fill me with the utmoſt mortification, will convey to your Lordſhip the cauſes that delayed ſo long the entrance on the execution of a plan with which I have the honour to be intruſted.

In the official letter of the 25th inſtant, you will find a detail of the diſtreſſed and ſhattered ſtate of the fleet, by a ſucceſſion of the moſt ſevere ſtorms. I enumerated the ſeveral tranſports with troops taken by the enemy, as far as they had come to my knowledge, with our loſſes in ſtore-ſhips, horſes, cavalry, and the military apparel, abſolutely eſſential to the enterpriſe againſt Charleſtown; but a very few of the miſſing veſſels have arrived ſince.

By this laſt misfortune our affairs are not only deranged, but nearly at a ſtand. Preſſed by my inclination to go forward; ſtimulated by the danger which hangs over the Floridas to advert to their protection; unwilling to divide a force, in its preſent ſituation incompetent to the original purpoſe; diſtracted between calls the moſt urgent; our numbers decreaſing by the unhealthineſs of the climate, even while I am writing to your Lordſhip: in ſuch ſituation, can I, my Lord, but expreſs myſelf feelingly? and I truſt your ſympathy is not to be the only conſolation I am to expect from my country. Hitherto a train of incidents peculiar, and beyond human foreſight, have ſet in againſt the arms of my Royal maſter; but as they were beyond our foreknowledge, no precaution of ours could have counteracted them. It is this which will be our apology for what we have not done; and I flatter myſelf, that when we come to act, we ſhall want none for what we ſhall do. But to be in a capacity to proceed on the original plan, I have diſpatched a packet-boat to New York, with a demand on that garriſon, of which the incloſed is a copy. Your

Lordſhip

Lordſhip will perceive, that the ſuccour of men only is made proviſional. I heſitated on the meaſure I have taken; I heſitated between the danger to which New York would be expoſed, and the neceſſity of proſecuting the views of government, in ſuch a manner as to give them a moral certainty of ſucceſs; and I cannot but perſuade myſelf, that my deciſion on this matter will meet the ſanction of your ſentiments. Till the reſult of this diſpatch is felt, I fear leſt every move we ſhall make ſhould fall ſhort of the original purpoſe; and, in this caſe, every move will be a real misfortune: and yet, unhappily as we are circumſtanced, it appears of the utmoſt expediency, that we ſhou'd do ſomething; that we ſhould approach Charleſtown, and either make a ſudden attack upon the place, or wait favourable conjunctures in its vicinity. We are preparing for this purpoſe, and with every poſſible expedition, for every day raiſes freſh hars to our expectations.

My advices from all quarters ſerve only to confirm what I foreſaw previous to our landing in this province. We no longer reſt upon our firſt foundation. Our bad fortune has offered Carolina leiſure to think, and to adapt itſelf to the degree and nature of the danger with which it was threatened. It has received aids from North Carolina. Reinforcements of cavalry have alſo arrived from Gen. Waſhington, and other reinforcements are alſo on their march. Lincoln has been induſtrious and ſucceſsful in putting Charleſtown in the beſt poſture of defence: a very reſpectable line of abbatis is nearly completed. The advanced ditch is enfiladed on the right and left by twenty-four pounders, and its ſcarp is defended by fallen trees, the trunks of which are obliquely ſunk into the earth in the manner of a fraiſe-work. The profiles of the batteries are of the firſt rate, and the whole formidable by its artillery. The approach on either ſide of the neck will be oppoſed by a number of armed veſſels and moveable batteries, capable of giving us extreme annoyance. A deſcent on the ſouthern ſide of the town can only be attempted in flat-bottomed boats, and in the face of a numerous artillery, and without any on our part to cover the debarkation, when we have forced the paſſes of Aſhley river, and formed the ſiege.—Theſe are but a few of the obſtructions we muſt encounter in a land-attack: but ſhould we ſucceed in deſtroying the naval ſtrength within the bar, we ſhall have little to apprehend from thoſe. The garriſon in this caſe muſt evacuate the town, or become priſoners. The naval force of the harbour conſiſts in four Continental frigates, two French armed ſhips, two provincial ſhips, and ſix armed veſſels, moſt of which are mounted with heavy cannon. Now, my Lord, the Continental frigates only, within diſtance for defending the bar, are at leaſt formidable, if not ſuperior, to any naval force that can be brought againſt them. Your Lordſhip is well informed, that nothing larger than frigates can enter with their guns on board, and even frigates muſt approach ſingly, and be ſucceſſively ſubject for a conſiderable time to the broadſides which will rake them fore and aft, whilſt the leaſt falſe movement is ſufficient to throw them on the breakers.

This, my Lord, is but an incomplete ſpecification of the change in their circumſtances. The policy which you ſo much dreaded, is at length embraced by South Carolina. The people ſeem to have got over their vain apprehenſions, and have reſolved on making ſoldiers of a proportion of their working negroes. They now perceive, that their fears on this head were viſionary, or founded on the deſtructive principle of ſelf-intereſt, which yields even leſs than the widow's mite with reluctance. They are now convinced, that a ſuperior influence in the officer will, in every conjuncture, be the ſame over men of a black colour, as over thoſe of a different complexion; nay, that this influence will have a greater ſcope, as the intellects of thoſe it directs have been deprived of the advantages of improvement; that there are no better reaſons for preſuming that the negroes would be averſe from reſuming their old employments in the field, than that the men who compoſed the American army would not at the concluſion of the war return to their former occupations; that while the black ſoldiers would augment the military ſtrength of the rebel ſtate, they at the ſame time would guard the allegiance of thoſe that remained on the farms; and ſo far from leading to their deſertion, that they would ſtand as an inſurmountable barrier between them and us; that the blacks on the plantations would be flattered by ſeeing a part of their brethren ſharing in the dangers and honours of the

the whites; and that while this would ſerve to reconcile thoſe at home to their ſituation, it would form thoſe who were to become ſoldiers to the ſentiments of their country, by intereſting them in the ſoil which they were called out to defend. Thus, my Lord, are we deprived of another principal ſupport; but you may be aſſured, that all and each of theſe ſentiments have been ſeverally and ſeparately combated, and that all and every means have been practiſed againſt what has happened; and that neceſſity, more than the reaſoning of our enemy, has forced the meaſure upon Carolina. There are moments which will operate to the good of a community, notwithſtanding the utmoſt policy to the contrary.

Under the preſent circumſtances of this people, even the loſs of Charleſtown will but inconſiderably affect the province. In this caſe, we ſhould only have gained a healthy ſituation for an unhealthy one, or a place where we might ſpend the hot months with leaſt interruption. If we cannot, my Lord, deſtroy the ſpirit and reſource of the province, by extending ourſelves to the utmoſt limits of your Lordſhip's inſtructions, we ſhall accompliſh nothing ſubſtantial for Great Britain. The ſtrength of North Carolina, and the neighbouring provinces, will keep gathering round us, till we ſhall become contemptible in the eyes of Europe, or fall an eaſy prey to a combined operation. In theſe my confidential communications, I would hope to be conſidered as only diſcharging a part of my duty to the ſtate. I may regret, I may lament; but ſtill it becomes a ſervant of his Majeſty, and an Engliſhman, not to miſrepreſent.

It is neceſſary, my Lord, that I ſhould attach to the ſtate of rebel-affairs tranſmitted in my confidential letter of laſt September [N° 14.] my obſervations ſince that period down to the preſent. The amount of my information does not leave a doubt, but that Waſhington's army, although crumbling away by the expiration of the terms of ſervice of the oldeſt and beſt ſoldiers, will be vigorouſly recruited. Orders, adminiſtration may rely upon it, have iſſued from Congreſs for the filling up and completing the quantities apportioned on the different ſtates, and which I do myſelf the honour to incloſe, and I fear that the rebels will not leave a ſingle expedient untried to effect this buſineſs. They find themſelves impelled by the moſt powerful motives, to be in a condition to force us from the continent, or in a capacity to cope with the King's army now acting in America, when joined by the ſuccours which may be expected from Europe. Experience has taught them the precarioufneſs of that ſituation which is without any ſuperior army for its ſupport: and I am obliged to ſay of theſe people, that when they have once aſcertained their true policy, none are more obſtinate in the purſuit. Calculating, my Lord, upon this and my preceding information, it is that I do not think a leſs number of troops ſhould be ſent for the objects, than what I have before ſpecified. But ſhould no reinforcements be ſent, and ſhould a naval armament cooperate with the Americans, under the circumſtances I have deſcribed, your Lordſhip at leaſt will have had preluſions of the reſult.

I ſhould be wanting to my civil commiſſion, in cloſing this letter, without a few reflections on the preſent ſtate of the money of America. Every day teaches me the futility of calculations founded on its failure. No experiments ſuggeſted by your Lordſhip, no aſſiſtance that could be drawn from the power of gold, or the arts of counterfeiting, have been left unattempted. But ſtill the currency, like the widow's cruiſe of oil, has not failed the Congreſs. My hopes on this head, I muſt acknowledge, were much higher twelve months ſince than to-day. With the appearance of an enormous quantity, ſtill it is all the debt which the people have to ſtruggle with: and in this view, and when compared with that of other nations, it ſhrinks into a very inconſiderable ſum. The people begin to be ſenſible of this. But, on the other hand, all men, even the friends of the Britiſh government reſiding in the rebel ſtates, would be immenſe ſufferers, did the money fall to the ground without a ſubſtitute. The different acts of the ſtates which made it a lawful tender, forced it into every pocket. The continuance of the war, the almoſt total diſappearance of ſpecie, and the neceſſity there was for employing ſome medium for trade, or auxiliary, in the way of barter, aſſiſted further in its general promulgation, till at length every individual found his intereſt ſo cloſely connected with its value, that it is candidly my ſentiment no efforts of ours can make it

leſs.

leſs. If it is to be deſtroyed at all, it can only be by Congreſs; and in this caſe, it will undoubtedly be ſucceeded by ſome ſubſtitute more valuable and permanent. I ſhall, nevertheleſs, my Lord, continue, while I have the honour to command in America, aſſiduous in the application of thoſe means intruſted to my care: if they cannot work its deſtruction, yet they embarraſs government, and make the carrying on the war more precarious, burthenſome, and leſs energetic.

I have the honour to be, with every ſentiment of reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

H. CLINTON.

To the Rt Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

[There is little doubt that this letter has been fabricated by the Congreſs to ſupport the drooping ſpirits of their party, as N° 14. and 15. of Sir Henry Clinton's correſpondence muſt have been written above two years ago. *Lond. Chron.* — Gen. Clinton, in his letter of March 9. [201.], ſays, "My laſt diſpatch, N° 83.]

"*New York, March* 29. Laſt Sunday week, Capt. ——— arrived here from Barbadoes, in thirty days; by whom we have advice, that Maj.-Gen. Vaughan was arrived there from England, with about 4000 troops, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax and ſome frigates."

Brig.-Gen. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the ſecond battalion of the 71ſt, who is appointed Engineer-General, and Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, arrived in that iſland on the 2d of March.

Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, with the Sandwich, Ajax, Montagu, Terrible, and Intrepid, arrived at Barbadoes about the 24th of March. He ſoon after joined Rear-Adm. Parker at St Lucia, and took upon him the command in chief of the Britiſh fleet in thoſe parts.

A London Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed on Tueſday, May 25. viz.

"*Admiralty-office, May* 25. 1780. Capt. Uvedale, late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax, and Capt. Bazely, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Pegaſus, arrived late laſt night with diſpatches from Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward iſlands, to Mr Stephens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr Stephens, dated, Sandwich, off Fort-Royal bay, Martinique, April 26. 1780.

Since acquainting their Lordſhips of my arrival at Barbadoes and St Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation, the enemy, who had paraded for ſeveral days before St Lucia, with twenty-five ſhips of the line, and eight frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of ſurpriſing the iſland, were diſappointed in their views by the good diſpoſition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ſhips by Rear-Adm. Parker. They retired into Fort-Royal bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Iſlet bay on the 27th of March.

As ſoon as the fleet could poſſibly be got ready, I determined to return their viſit, and offer them battle; and accordingly, on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort-Royal bay; where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random-ſhot of ſome of their forts. Monſ. de Guichen, notwithſtanding his ſuperior number, choſe to remain in port. I thought it moſt proper for his Majeſty's ſervice to leave a ſquadron of copper-bottomed ſhips to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice ſhould they attempt to ſail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Iſlet bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or ſlip, in order to purſue or engage the enemy, ſhould they leave Fort-Royal bay.

In this ſituation both fleets remained till the 15th inſtant; when the enemy with their whole force put to ſea in the middle of the night: immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them; and having looked into Fort-Royal bay, and the road of St Pierre's, on the 16th we got ſight of them about eight leagues to leeward of the Pearl rock. A general chace to the north-weſt followed; and at five in the evening we plainly diſcovered that they conſiſted of twenty-three ſail of the line, one fifty-gun ſhip, three frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle ahead, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates

gates to keep between his Majeſty's and the enemy's fleets, to watch their motions; which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Capt. Ferguſon.

The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wiſh to avoid battle; which I was determined they ſhould not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

At day-light, in the morning of the 17th, we ſaw the enemy diſtinctly beginning to form the line ahead: I made the ſignal for the line ahead at two cables length diſtance. At forty-five minutes after ſix I gave notice, by public ſignal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force; which ſignal was anſwered by every ſhip in the fleet. At ſeven a. m. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the ſignal for the line of battle at one cable's length aſunder only. At thirty minutes after eight a. m. I made a ſignal for a line of battle abreaſt, each ſhip bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This ſignal was penetrated by them; who diſcovered my intention, wore, and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the ſignal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle ahead: at nine a. m. made the ſignal for the line of battle ahead at two cables length on the larboard tack.

The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

The manœuvres made by his Majeſty's fleet will appear to their Lordſhips by the minutes of the ſignals made before and during the action. At eleven a. m. I made the ſignal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At fifty minutes after eleven a. m. I made the ſignal for every ſhip to bear down, and ſteer for her oppoſite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21ſt article of the additional fighting-inſtructions. At fifty-five minutes after eleven a. m. I made the ſignal for battle; a few minutes after, the ſignal, that it was my intention to engage cloſe, and, of courſe, the Admiral's ſhip to be the example. A few minutes before one p. m. one of the headmoſt ſhips began the action. At one p. m. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received ſeveral fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving ſeveral of our ſhips engaging at a diſtance, I repeated the ſignal for a cloſe action. The action in the centre continued till fifteen minutes after four p. m. when Monſ. Guichen in the Couronne, in which they had mounted ninety guns, the Triumphant, and Pendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and an half, bore away. The ſuperiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to ſuſtain ſo unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, ſhe had beat three ſhips out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

At the concluſion of the battle the enemy might be ſaid to be completely beat; but ſuch was the diſtance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of ſeveral ſhips, particularly the Sandwich, who, for twenty-four hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impoſſible to purſue them that night without the greateſt diſadvantage. However, every endeavour was uſed to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that, on the 20th, we again got ſight of the enemy's fleet, and for three ſucceſſive days purſued them; but without effect, they uſing every endeavour poſſible to avoid a ſecond action, and endeavouring to puſh for Fort-Royal, Martinique. We cut them off. To prevent the riſk of another action, they took ſhelter under Guadaloupe.

As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majeſty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort-Royal bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their ſhattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action was to be off Fort-Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have diſpatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every iſland, to give me notice of their approach.

Adm. Parker acquaints me, that ſeveral ſhips of the enemy's van were greatly diſabled, and forced to bear away: his own ſhip was damaged, and the main-maſt in great danger.

I cannot conclude without acquainting

their Lordſhips, that the French Admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly ſupported during the whole action.

Capt. Uvedale, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax, whoſe health won't permit him to remain in this country, and Capt. Bazely of the Pegaſus, are charged with my diſpatches, and will acquaint their Lordſhips with every particular they may wiſh to know. Incloſed I ſend a liſt of the killed and wounded.

Line of Battle, April 17. 1780.

The Sterling Caſtle to lead with the ſtarboard tack, and the Magnificent with the larboard tack.

Rear-Adm. Parker's diviſion.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Men.*
Sterling Caſtle,	Capt. Carkett -	64	500
Ajax,	Capt. Uvedale -	74	600
Elizabeth,	H. Capt. Maitland	74	600
Princeſs Royal,	Rear-Adm. Parker, Capt. Harmood	90	770
Albion,	Capt. Bowyer	74	600
Terrible,	Capt. Douglas	74	600
Trident,	Capt. Molloy	64	500

Greyhound frigate.

Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, commander in chief, his diviſion.

Grafton,	Com. Collingwood, Capt. Newenham	74	617
Yarmouth,	Capt. Bateman	64	500
Cornwall,	Capt. Edwards	74	600
Sandwich,	Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, Capt. Young	90	732
Suffolk,	Capt. Creſpin	74	600
Boyne,	Capt. Cotton	68	520
Vigilant,	Capt. Sir G. Home	64	500

Venus (to repeat ſignals), Deal Caſtle, Pegaſus, frigates.

Rear-Adm. Rowley's diviſion.

Vengeance,	Com. Hotham, Capt. Holloway	74	617
Medway,	Capt. Affleck	60	420
Montagu,	Capt. Houlton	74	600
Conqueror,	Rear-Adm. Rowley, Capt. Watſon	74	617
Intrepid,	H. Capt. H. St John	64	500
Magnificent,	Capt. Elphinſtone	74	600

Andromeda frigate, Centurion to aſſiſt the rear in caſe of need.

G. B. RODNEY.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded in this engagement.

Of whom were officers, — Killed, of the Intrepid, Hon. Capt. St John, 1ſt Lieut. Deacon, 2d Lieut. Hooper, and Mr Dam, a Daniſh Lieutenant; of the Sandwich, Lieut. Mackton; and of the Medway, Lieut. Wigmore; — and Wounded, of the Montagu, Capt. Houlton, 4th Lieut. Hon. Alexander Cochrane, Capt. Carey of the marines, and Capt. Ogle, of the 87th regiment, doing duty on board; of the Grafton, Capt. Newenham, 3d Lieut. Stewart, 5th Lieut. James Smith; of the Sandwich, Lieut. Edward Smith; of the Elizabeth, Lieut Herriot, marines; and of the Intrepid, the Gunner.

Ships.	*K.*	*W.*	*Ships*	*K.*	*W.*
Sterling Caſtle	4	34	Sandwich	18	51
Ajax	4	13	Suffolk	—	12
Elizabeth	9	15	Boyne	2	—
Princeſs Royal	5	14	Vigilant	—	2
Albion	3	2	Vengeance	1	6
Terrible	—	—	Medway	2	3
Trident	14	26	Montagu	9	26
Grafton	2	30	Conqueror	13	36
Yarmouth	5	15	Intrepid	7	9
Cornwall	21	49	Magnificent	1	10

Total, Killed 120. Wounded 353.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Leeward and Caribbee iſlands, to Lord George Germain, dated, St Lucia, April 25. 1780.

Intelligence having been received of the French fleet moving from Port Royal, Sir George Rodney immediately put to ſea; and as openings might offer of viewing the enemy's iſlands, affording the troops ſuch ſupport as they might require, or of contributing in any meaſure to the ſervice, I accompanied him in the Sandwich, which bore the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the action that happened on the 17th inſtant. No ſhip could have been led on with more gallantry, or do the annals of the navy record a greater character than Sir George ſupported, in ſetting the nobleſt of examples: but to attempt his praiſe would be detracting from his merit, which ſurpaſſes applauſe.

Lt-Col. Muſgrave's very ill ſtate of health has induced him to apply for leave to go to Europe for its recovery. As he has been long in this country, intimately acquainted with every tranſaction that has happened, and can give your Lordſhip the fulleſt information, I beg to refer to him for other particulars. He has acted as quartermaſter-general, and always diſtinguiſhed himſelf in every line of ſervice ſo highly, that I ſincerely regret the occaſion of his quitting this iſland.

Your Lordſhip will allow me to add, that the height of my ambition will be the opportunity of promoting his Majeſty's

jeſty's ſervice, to which all my endeavours ſhall be exerted."

Here ends the Gazette-Extraordinary.

An officer in Adm. Rodney's fleet gives an account of this action, and makes his obſervations, viz.

"On Monday morning, April 17. the Admiral made the diſpoſition to attack: but ſo little accuſtomed were his captains to the evolutions of a fleet, that it was noon before they could be got in any tolerable order. Finding the enemy keep from the wind with a preſs of ſail that obliged their worſt-going ſhips to ſet all their plain ſails, he ſignified, by ſignal, his intention of attacking the rear. In conſequence, a ſignal was made to bear down, and come to cloſe engagement. But the leading ſhip attempted to get up with the leading ſhip of the enemy, and as ſoon as ſhe was fired on began to engage without cloſing. In this kind of fight the enemy had the whole advantage. He could elevate and fire his weather-guns at leiſure, which, being heavy, and well pointed, crippled our ſhips, and deſtroyed our men, while our ſhot fell ſhort without doing execution. Our van, by extending too far, weakened the centre. The ſignal for cloſing was not obeyed but by a few particular ſhips; nay, ſeveral hawled to windward out of the line.

The fire being ſoon communicated by the enemy from the van to the rear, the Admiral bore down to engage the ſhip oppoſite. The Cornwall, one of his ſeconds, being attacked before ſhe bore down, received and returned the fire at that diſtance, and loſt more men than any other ſhip. The Yarmouth kept firing to windward of her on her ſtarboard bow, without judgement or effect. The Suffolk made a like uſeleſs noiſe under the Admiral's ſtern. The Montagu and Intrepid were almoſt the only ſhips aſtern of the Admiral that were ever properly engaged. The Eliſabeth hawled out of the line, and expoſed the Ajax to two 74 gun ſhips, ſo that ſhe was obliged to drop aſtern to ſave herſelf. The effort made by the Ajax, Terrible, Princeſs Royal, Grafton, and Trident, put the enemy's van in diſorder, and obliged them to break the line, and take a new poſition.

The captain, officers, and men, of the Sandwich fought that ſhip ſkilfully and gallantly, and obliged three ſhips in ſucceſſion to break the line. The French Admiral ſeeing this, and that the ſhips oppoſed to him were hawled off, bore down with his two ſeconds, and directed the fire of three heavy ſhips on the Sandwich alone. For more than an hour did ſhe ſuſtain the unequal attack, ſupported only by the vigour and direction of her fire; which, indeed, in a very high degree protected her. At laſt, on the Princeſs Royal bearing down to her aſſiſtance, the French ſhips drew off, leaving her a perfect wreck, that for twenty-four hours could with difficulty be kept above water. The action laſted from a little before one till four o'clock. Never could a fairer opportunity be offered to Britain of reaping a glorious and moſt important victory than was held out this day. Never was a more judicious diſpoſition made, never was greater ſkill ſeen in drawing up a fleet, nor greater coolneſs and intrepidity ſhewn in time of action, than by Adm. Rodney. Experienced officers acknowledged they had never ſeen a more accurate and ſkilful arrangement. Thoſe who fought in his preſence admired his cool, undaunted bravery. In ſhort, where ſo many have been blamed, it is remarkable that no cenſure has been pointed againſt the Admiral's conduct. All join in affirming it to have been maſterly, and worthy of his rank; and the tremendous and continued fire of the Sandwich, and her unſupported condition, is the theme of every ſeaman and officer in the fleet.

But where is the ſpirit of the Britiſh navy fled, when the guilty are too numerous and powerful to be called to an account? We are grown too polite in the navy; and a perſonal regard outweighs what we owe to our country. Some who behaved ill on the 17th were cenſured for their behaviour on July 6. off Grenada [41. 438.]. But complaint was ſtifled, where regard to their own reputation ſhould have made it flame out, and the nation was obliged to ſit down with the damage and diſgrace. Yet they are anſwerable to their country, who, by not calling them to account for their firſt baſeneſs to her, gave them a ſecond opportunity of betraying her cauſe. One brave man, who confeſſes that he ſuffered himſelf to be perſuaded by his officers to keep aloof, till his conſcience told him he ſhould obey the ſignal, and bear down, acknowledges, that he and a great majority of

the captains deſerve to be ſhot for diſobedience. And certainly it is an object of national indignation and vengeance. And though that ſucceſs did not follow which the fair occaſion offered, which the Admiral's conduct deſerved, which the public had a right to expect; yet if it be made an occaſion of reviving the almoſt expiring diſcipline of the navy, it will not be without its uſe. But that diſcipline muſt be for ever abandoned, if this be paſſed over in ſilence.

Had all our ſhips, by the example of the Sandwich, bore down, and cloſed with the enemy, they would have ſuffered much leſs, and the enemy could not poſſibly have ſtood the attack. But ſo many ſhips keeping aloof in a daſtardly manner, obliged thoſe next them to act as if they ſuſpected treachery and deſertion. Hence, the neceſſity of diſcriminating between thoſe who would not do their duty, and thoſe whom they hindered by their deſertion. Indeed, ſo open, ſcandalous, and unneceſſary, was the deſertion of the Britiſh flag, as to bring tears of indignation from the officers on board the frigates, as they viewed the action. The whole, with an exception to the ſhare of the Admiral, and a few captains, was a compoſition of coldneſs, want of exertion, ſtupidity, unſkilfulneſs, and baſe ——, unnatural to, and diſgraceful of the Britiſh naval character.

Having mentioned what might have been done, it is but right to ſay what was done. At the cloſe of the action, only nine of the enemy's ſhips were in the line. The Sandwich, from being a mere wreck, hardly kept free with her pumps, in twenty-four hours was ready again for action. On the 19th, we diſcovered the enemy to the northward, and uſed every effort to get up with him; but the light winds and our leewardly ſituation prevented us. 20th and 21ſt it was in the enemy's power to engage, but he cautiouſly kept his wind, hauling under Guadaloupe, while we continued baffled with calms under Prince Rupert's Head, Dominica. On Saturday the 22d they had extended their diſtance, ſo that it was judged to be in vain to purſue them. Our ſquadron then ſtood for Fort Royal, Martinico, to get between them and their ſtores. This place we reached April 25. and found we had prevented them. From their leaving us the field of battle, and ſtudiouſly avoiding us; from the well-directed cloſe fire of ſuch of our ſhips as behaved well; from their having generally new ſails bent on the 20th, and ſeveral appearing then crippled, we conclude that the enemy ſuffered greatly, and that they will not readily ſeek a ſecond action with us. They fired red-hot balls into ſeveral ſhips. Their Admiral was on fire in the beginning of the action. Several men jumped overboard, as we were informed by a boy whom the Centurion picked up after being about two hours in the water."

We go now to *North America*.

"By His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces, and Commiſſioner for reſtoring peace and good government in the ſeveral provinces in rebellion in North America, [201.]

A PROCLAMATION.

ALTHOUGH the wicked and daring rebellion which hath been raiſed in ſeveral of his Majeſty's colonies and provinces in North America, ſtill continues to ſubſiſt, his Majeſty is nevertheleſs earneſtly deſirous to deliver all his ſubjects, and every part of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, from the calamities of war, and other oppreſſions which they now undergo, and to reſtore them to his protection and peace; and hath therefore been pleaſed, by his letters-patent under the great ſeal of Great Britain, to nominate and appoint me, with full powers and ample authority, to be his commiſſioner in that behalf [49.]; and as I moſt anxiouſly wiſh that theſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious and benevolent intentions ſhould have their full effect,

I have thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation to notify the ſame, and to ſignify to all ſuch perſons as have been ſeduced by the arts of faction, or hurried away by the tumult and diſorder of the times from their natural loyalty, and their juſt obedience to the laws, that if they ſpeedily return to their duty, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure I ſhould grant unto them a free and general pardon for all treaſons and treaſonable offences heretofore committed; which I do hereby promiſe, together with the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of effectual countenance, protection, and ſupport; and I do hereby forewarn all perſons of the guilt and danger they will incur, if, inſtead of accepting the

the gracious offers hereby tendered to them, and thoſe bleſſings which are derived from living under the mild authority of a free Britiſh government, they ſhall, by an obſtinate perſeverance in rebellion, continue to protract the calamities of war, and farther involve this lately happy and flouriſhing country in miſery and ruin.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at head quarters on James's iſland, the 3d day of March, in the 20th year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1780.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,
[38. 532.] J. SIMPSON, Secretary."

[P. S.] A London Gazette Extraordinary was publiſhed on the 15th of June, and a ſupplement to it next day, viz.

"*Whitehall, June* 15. This morning the Earl of Lincoln, aid-de-camp to his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. arrived at this office with the following diſpatch for the Rt Hon. Lord George Germain.

"My Lord, *Charleſtown, May* 13. 1780.

I will not trouble your Lordſhip with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted ſerious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charleſtown Neck was effected.

By this time a depot was formed; the Admiral had paſſed the bar, and I had the eſſential aſſiſtance of officers and ſeamen of the Royal navy for my operations. I was alſo ſtrengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brig.-Gen. Paterſon, which, through a country interſected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heav rains, had advanced, not unoppoſed, in the ſpace of twelve days, from Savannah to Aſhley river.

The paſſage of Aſhley, under the conduct of Capt. Elphinſtone, and by the good ſervice of the officers and ſailors of the fleet, was accompliſhed with order and expedition, and without reſiſtance on the part of the enemy.

The day ſucceeding it the army moved towards Charleſtown, and on the night of the 1ſt of April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel-works.

By the 8th our guns were mounted in battery; and I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the Admiral paſs into Charleſtown harbour, with the ſucceſs his conduct deſerved, though under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's iſland.

At this period we judged it adviſeable to ſend the incloſed ſummons * to the place; which returned the anſwer † I have the honour to tranſmit with it.

The batteries were opened the next day. From their effect we ſoon obſerved the fire of the enemy's advanced works to abate conſiderably; the attention of the engineers and diligence of the troops but increaſing as they proceeded. A ſecond parallel was completed on the 19th of April, and ſecure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

My communications had hitherto required

* *Camp before Charleſtown, April* 10. 1780.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. General, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the colonies lying on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia, &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. in North America, &c. &c. regretting the effuſion of blood, and the diſtreſſes which muſt now commence, deem it conſonant to humanity, to warn the town and garriſon of Charleſtown of the havock and deſolation with which they are threatened from the formidable force ſurrounding them by land and ſea. An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants, of ſaving their lives and property, (contained in the town), or of abiding by the fatal conſequences of a cannonade and ſtorm.

Should the place in a fallacious ſecurity, or its commander in a wanton indifference to the fate of its inhabitants, delay the ſurrender, or ſhould public ſtores or ſhipping be deſtroyed, the reſentment of an exaſperated ſoldiery may intervene; but the ſame mild and compaſſionate offer can never be renewed.

The reſpective commanders who hereby ſummon the town, do not apprehend ſo rath a part as further reſiſtance will be taken; but rather that the gates will be opened, and themſelves received with a degree of confidence which will forebode further reconciliation.

H. CLINTON.
M. ARBUTHNOT.

† Gentlemen, *Charleſtown, April* 10. 1780.

I have received your ſummons of this date. Sixty days have paſſed ſince it has been known that your intentions againſt this town were hoſtile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of ſupporting it to the laſt extremity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. LINCOLN,
Commanding in the South department.

quired the greateſt attention. They had been choſen from Perreneau's landing in Stono river acroſs the Wappoo, and by ſmall inlets, leaving only a mile of land-carriage into the part of Aſhley river oppoſite our camp.

Works for the protection of the ſtores and ſhipping in Stono, others on the communication, and ſeveral redoubts and batteries on Aſhley, were the labours neceſſary to give ſecurity in ſo important a point.

The preſence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehenſion on that part, and the Admiral taking to himſelf the defence of Fort Johnſton, I was able to detach 1400 men under Lt-Col. Webſter, of the 33d regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Our ſucceſs but for this meaſure would have been incomplete, as I had reaſon to fear a naval force could not be got into Cooper's river, nor conſequently the place be totally inveſted.

Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that Col. Webſter had, in the execution of his orders, rivers to croſs, and other difficult operations to effect, in preſence of a very ſuperior cavalry, which might haraſs him much. It was therefore of the utmoſt importance to ſtrike at this corps, and, as ſuddenly as poſſible, to ſeize the principal paſſes of the country.

The ſurpriſe and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the poſſeſſing Biggin's bridge over Cooper by Lt-Col. Tarleton, with the horſe, the Legion, and Major Ferguſon's detachment, gave the command of the country to Col. Webſter, threw into his hands great ſupplies of proviſion, and enabled him to take a poſt near the head of Wondoo river, forbidding by land all further acceſs to the town from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the Admiral ſent into Scrvee bay, and another ſtationed in Spencer's inlet, completed the inveſtiture to the ſea.

A conſiderable reinforcement joining me from New York the 18th of April, I immediately ſtrengthened the corps beyond Cooper river; which, thus augmented, I requeſted Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

On the 6th of May the third parallel was completed cloſe to the edge of the rebel canal, and a ſap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

We could now form juſter opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, from Aſhley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works, ſwamps, which the canal connects, ooze to each river; betwixt theſe impediments and the place, are two rows of abbatis, various other obſtructions, and a double-picketted ditch; a horn-work of maſonry, which, during the ſiege, the enemy cloſed as a kind of citadel, ſtrengthened the centre of the line and the gate, where the ſame natural defences were not found as nearer the water: eighty pieces of cannon or mortars were mounted in the extent of theſe lines.

On the 6th of May our batteries were ready in the third parallel.

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Adm. Arbuthnot had landed a force of ſeamen and marines on Sullivan's iſland under Capt. Hudſon; to whom, on the threat that ſhips ſhould batter the fort, the garriſon delivered themſelves up on terms.

Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis had been no leſs ſucceſsful in the country. The cavalry under Lt-Col. Tarleton had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deſerve, and overtook at Santee a body of horſe the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were moſt ſpiritedly charged, and defeated. Moſt of the riders fled to the moraſſes, or threw themſelves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themſelves. Fifty or ſixty men were killed or taken, and every horſe of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

Although, in a ſecond correſpondence, which the enemy ſolicited, they had ſhewn in their propoſals for a ſurrender far too extenſive pretenſions, the Admiral and myſelf could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of a ſtorm. In this renewal of treaty, however, we did not find their indiſcretion much abated *.

The

* *Sir Henry Clinton to Maj.-Gen. Lincoln.*

SIR, *Camp before Charleſtown, May* 8. 1780.

Circumſtanced as I now am with reſpect to the place inveſted, humanity only can induce

The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifeſt ſuperiority of fire ſoon obtained: the corps of Yagers acting as markſmen were on this occaſion extremely uſeful.

Under this fire we gained the counterſcarp of the outwork which flanked the canal, the canal itſelf was paſſed, and work carried on towards the ditch of the place.

The 11th Gen. Lincoln ſent to us his acquieſcence in the terms he had two days before objected to *. Whatever duce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined ſhould not again be proffered.

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the deſtruction on the 6th inſtant of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches againſt the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of ſuccour, (could you ever have framed any), and as an hour beyond which reſiſtance is temerity.

By this laſt ſummons, therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive ſeverity exaſperated ſoldiers may inflict on the unhappy people whom you devote, by perſevering in a fruitleſs defence.

I ſhall expect your anſwer until eight o'clock, when hoſtilities will commence again, unleſs the town be ſurrendered.

In conſequence of this letter, articles of capitulation were propoſed by Maj.-Gen. Lincoln, and anſwered by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot; which anſwers being deemed by Mr Lincoln to be inadmiſſible, he propoſed, that other articles, which he then ſent, might be acceded to. Thoſe articles were rejected by Sir Henry Clinton and Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot.

* *Maj.-Gen. Lincoln to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton.*

SIR, *Charleſtown, May* 11. 1780.

The ſame motives of humanity which inclined you to propoſe articles of capitulation to this garriſon, induced me to offer thoſe I had the honour of ſending you on the 8th inſtant. They then appeared to me ſuch as I might proffer and you receive with honour to both parties. Your exceptions to them, as they principally concerned the militia and citizens, I then conceived were ſuch as could not be concurred with; but a recent application from thoſe people, wherein they expreſs a willingneſs to comply with them, and a wiſh on my part to leſſen as much as may be the diſtreſſes of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. LINCOLN.

ſevere juſtice might dictate on ſuch an occaſion, we reſolved not to preſs to unconditional ſubmiſſion a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us †. The articles of capitulation were therefore ſigned, ſuch as I have the honour to incloſe them.

On the 12th Maj.-Gen. Leſlie took poſſeſſion of the town.

There are taken, ſeven general officers, a commodore, ten Continental regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and ſeamen, making about ſix thouſand men in arms. The titular deputy-governor, council, and civil officers, are alſo priſoners.

Four frigates and ſeveral armed veſſels, with a great number of boats, have likewiſe fallen into our poſſeſſion, and about four hundred pieces of cannon.

Of the garriſon, artillery, and ſtores, your Lordſhip will have as perfect returns as I ſhall be able to collect.

I have yet, my Lord, to add to this letter the expreſſions of gratitude I owe to the army, whoſe courage and toil have given me ſucceſs.

I have moſt warmly to thank Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis, Maj.-Gen^{s} Leſlie, Huyne, and Koſborth, and Brig.-Gen. Paterſon, for their animated aſſiſtance.

I truſt I do not flatter myſelf vainly, that the good ſervices during the ſiege of the officers and ſoldiers of the Royal artillery,

† *Sir Henry Clinton to Maj-Gen. Lincoln.*

SIR, *Camp before Charleſtown, May* 11. 1780.

When you rejected the favourable terms which were dictated by an earneſt deſire to prevent the effuſion of blood, and interpoſed articles that were wholly inadmiſſible, both the Admiral and myſelf were of opinion, that the ſurrender of the town at diſcretion was the only condition that ſhould afterwards be attended to: but as the motives which then induced them are ſtill prevalent, I now inform you, that the terms then offered will ſtill be granted.

A copy of the articles ſhall be ſent for your ratification as ſoon as they can be prepared; and, immediately after they are exchanged, a detachment of grenadiers will be ſent to take poſſeſſion of the horn-work oppoſite your main gate. Every arrangement which may conduce to good order in occupying the town, ſhall be ſettled before noon to morrow, and at that time your garriſon will march out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

tillery, of Capt. Elphinſtone, and the officers and ſeamen of the Royal navy ſerving with us on ſhore, of the corps of engineers, of the officers and ſoldiers of every corps, Britiſh and Heſſian, and particularly the Yager detachment, will receive his Majeſty's gracious approbation.

I have eſpecially to expreſs my obligations to Lt-Col. Webſter, and the corps which acted under him. And I have to give the greateſt praiſe to Lt-Col. Tarleton and the cavalry, for their conduct, bravery, and eminent ſervices.

But to Major Moncrieff *, the commanding engineer, who planned, and, with the aſſiſtance of ſuch capable officers under him, conducted the ſiege with ſo much judgement, intrepidity, and laborious attention, I wiſh to render a tribute of the very higheſt applauſe, and moſt permanent gratitude; perſuaded, that far more flattering commendations than I can beſtow will not fail to crown ſuch rare merit.

Your Lordſhip has ſeen how great a ſhare Adm. Arbuthnot and the fleet have had in every meaſure. I can add, that had we been neceſſitated to make an aſſault, I am perſuaded a very conſpicuous part would have been taken by the ſhips, to favour us at that important criſis.

I have the honour to ſend your Lordſhip returns of our loſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Clinton.

* [This is the Gentleman ſo highly commended by Gen. Prevoſt for his behaviour at Savannah [41 680]; and he is the ſon of Mr Moncrieff of Sauchop, in Fife.]

A return is here given by Gen. Clinton of the Killed and Wounded of the troops under his Excellency's command, from their debarkation in South Carolina, the 11th of February, to the ſurrender of Charleſtown the 12th of May, 1780. —— In which theſe different corps are mentioned.

Britiſh: Royal artillery; 1ſt and 2d battalions, and a detachment of light infantry: 1ſt and 2d battalions of grenadiers; and 7th, 23d, 33d, 42d, 63d, 64th, and 71ſt regiments.

German: Yagers, Linſing, Lengerck, Schuler, Graff, and Huyne

Provincial: New-York volunteers, Britiſh Legion, South-Carolina Royaliſts, and Ferguſon's corps.

Total Killed and Wounded.

	K.		W.	
Britiſh	54		102	
German	15	76	69	189
Provincial	7		18	

Of whom were officers: Killed, Enſ[n] Macgregor and Cameron, of the 71ſt: —— wounded, Lieut. White of the 2d batt. grenadiers; Lieut. Bevor, of the 33d; Lieut. Grant, of the 42d; Lieut. Freeman, of the light infantry, 64th; Capt. Macleod and Lieut. Wilſon, of the 71ſt; and Lieut[n] Frietſon and Oethanſ, of Graff's grenadiers.

A return is alſo given of ordnance, arms, and ammunition, &c. in Charleſtown, when it ſurrendered; amounting to 21 braſs guns, 9 braſs mortars and 1 howitzer, and 280 iron guns, in all 311: — of French muſkets, 847 in ſtore, and 4569 delivered at the abbatis; — beſides a particular liſt of conſiderable quantities of ſhot, ſhells, handſpikes, cartridges, &c. and fifteen ſtands of regimental colours: — all this beſides the ordnance taken in Fort Moultrie, Lampries, Mount Pleaſant, and on board the veſſels, amounting to 80 or 90 pieces, and one ten-inch mortar. — It is added, that large quantities of muſket-cartridges, arms, and other ſmall articles are not included in this return, the ſcattered ſituation of the different ſtores not admitting of collecting them in ſo ſhort a time; — of which a more exact account would be given as ſoon as poſſible.

Admiralty-office, June 15. 1780. His Majeſty's ſhip the Perſeus, commanded by the Hon. Keith Elphinſton, arrived late laſt night at Spithead from Charleſtown in South Carolina, from whence ſhe ſailed the 17th of laſt month, having on board Sir Andrew Hammond, who came to this office this forenoon, with a letter from Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Roebuck, off Charleſtown, May 14. 1780.

SIR,

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Charleſtown, with all its dependencies, the ſhipping in the harbour, and the army under Gen. Lincoln, has ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms.

My laſt letter, by a Dutch ſhip bound to Amſterdam, which ſailed the 16th of February, will have informed you of my departure from New York, and my arrival off Savannah, with a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, eſcorting a conſiderable body of troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.

Moſt of the miſſing ſhips having arrived, no time was loſt in proſecuting the intended expedition. I ſhifted my flag from the Europe to this ſhip; and the tranſports having repaired their damages

mages ſuſtained on the paſſage, I proceeded with the fleet on the 10th of February to North Ediſto, the place of debarkation previouſly agreed upon. Our paſſage thither was favourable and ſpeedy; and although it required time to have the bar explored, and the channel marked, the tranſports all entered the harbour the next day; and the army took poſſeſſion of John's iſland without oppoſition.

The General having made a requiſition for heavy cannon, and a detachment of ſeamen from the fleet, the latter were put under the command of Capt. Elphinſton and Capt. Evans, and the guns forwarded to the army as ſoon as they could be collected from the line-of-battle ſhips, which the bad weather had forced from their anchors.

Preparations were next made for paſſing the ſquadron over Charleſtown bar, where, at high-water ſpring-tide, there is only nineteen feet water. The guns, proviſion, and water, were taken out of the Renown, Roebuck, and Romulus, to lighten them; and we lay in that ſituation on the open coaſt, in the winter-ſeaſon of the year, expoſed to the inſults of the enemy, for ſixteen days, before an opportunity offered of going into the harbour; which was effected without any accident on the 20th of March, notwithſtanding the enemy's gallies continually attempted to prevent our boats from ſounding the channel.

I incloſe a liſt of the rebel naval force which at this time made an appearance of diſputing the paſſage up the river, at the narrow paſs between Sullivan's iſland and the middle ground, having moored their ſhips and gallies in a poſition to make a raking fire as we approached Fort Moultrie; but, on the ſquadron arriving near the bar, and anchoring on the inſide, they abandoned that idea, retired to the town, and changed their plan of defence. The Bricole, Notre Dame, Queen of France, Truite, and General Moultrie frigates, with ſeveral merchant-ſhips, fitted with chevaux de frize on their decks, were ſunk in the channel between the town and Shute's Folly: a boom was extended acroſs, compoſed of cables, chains, and ſpars, ſecured by the ſhips maſts, and defended from the town by ſtrong batteries of pimento-logs, in which were mounted upwards of forty pieces of heavy cannon.

Every thing being in readineſs for croſſing the army over the Aſhley river, the boats of the fleet, with the flat boats, under the command of Capt. Elphinſton, and Capt. Evans of the Raiſonable, the whole army, with the artillery and ſtores neceſſary for the ſiege, were landed under cover of the gallies on the town-ſide, with aſtoniſhing expedition.

As ſoon as the army began to erect their batteries againſt the town, I took the firſt favourable opportunity to paſs Sullivan's iſland, upon which there is a ſtrong fort and batteries, the chief defence of the harbour. Accordingly I weighed at one o'clock on the 9th ult. with the Roebuck, Richmond, Romulus, Blonde, Virginia, Raleigh, and Sandwich armed ſhip, the Renown bringing up the rear; and, paſſing through a ſevere fire, anchored in about two hours under James iſland, with the loſs of twenty-ſeven ſeamen killed and wounded. The Richmond's fore-top-maſt was ſhot away, and the ſhips in general ſuſtained damage in their maſts and rigging; however, not materially in their hulls. But the Acetes tranſport, having on board a few naval ſtores, grounded within gun-ſhot of Sullivan's iſland, and received ſo much damage, that ſhe was obliged to be abandoned and burnt.

Having ſtationed ſhips and armed veſſels off the different inlets upon the coaſt, and the town being now nearly inveſted, attempts were made to paſs a naval force into the Cooper river by Hog's iſland, (the main channel being rendered impracticable), and ſmall veſſels to carry heavy guns were fitted for that ſervice; but on being found the enemy had alſo ſunk veſſels in that channel, and its entrance was defended by the works on Sullivan's iſland and Mount Pleaſant, it was reſolved to diſpoſſeſs them of the latter by the ſeamen of the fleet; and, in the mean time, to arm the ſmall veſſels that had been taken by Lord Cornwallis in the Wando river.

For this purpoſe a brigade of 500 ſeamen and marines was formed from the ſquadron, and, under the command of the Captains Hudſon, Orde, and Gambier, landed at day-break on the 29th at Mount Pleaſant; where, receiving information that the rebels were abandoning their redoubt at Lempries point, (an advantageous poſt in Cooper river), they marched with a view of cutting off their rear; but, on a near approach, found the garriſon had eſcaped in veſſels to Charleſtown; but their ſudden appearance prevented the rebels from carrying off their cannon and ſtores, or

from deſtroying their works. About the ſame time a major, a captain, and ſome other commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers, with eighty privates, were made priſoners by the guard-boats of the fleet in returning to the town.

Capt. Hudſon being relieved in his poſt by Col. Ferguſon, returned to the fort at Mount Pleaſant, which, being in the neighbourhood of Fort Sullivan, brought us in deſerters daily, from whom I learnt very favourable accounts of its garriſon. I therefore formed a plan to attack it, which ſhould not interfere with the important operations the army were carrying on, and which now became every day more and more critical.

The attention of the rebels I found had been chiefly directed to the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the fort, which were moſt open to attack; but the weſt face and north-weſt baſtion, I diſcovered, had been neglected: I therefore determined to attempt to carry the fort by ſtorm, under cover of the fire from the ſhips of the ſquadron. The Captains Hudſon and Gambier, and Capt. Knowles, agents for tranſports, with 200 ſeamen and marines, embarked in the boats of the ſquadron in the night of the 4th inſt. and paſſing by the fort unobſerved, landed before day-light, and took poſſeſſion of a redoubt on the eaſt end of the iſland; whilſt other boats were preparing to carry over the ſame number of ſeamen and marines from Mount Pleaſant, under the command of Capt. Orde. On the whole being ready, and the ſhips only waiting for the tide to begin the attack, the fort was ſummoned by Capt. Hudſon, when, after a little conſideration, the garriſon ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war.

The reduction of the city followed four days after; for the preparations to ſtorm it in every part being in great forwardneſs, and the ſhips ready to move to the aſſault, the town was ſummoned on the 9th by Sir Henry Clinton to ſurrender; terms were in conſequence propoſed, and the incloſed capitulation ſigned by the General and myſelf the 10th inſt.

I have commiſſioned the rebel and French frigates in the King's ſervice, and have given the command of them to officers of long ſervice, and acknowledged merit.

The conduct of Sir Andrew Hammond of the Roebuck, who bears this diſpatch to you, deſerves particular mention: whether in the great line of ſervice, or in the detail of duty, he has been ever ready, forward, and animated. The Captains Hudſon, Orde, Gambier, Elphinſtone, and Evans, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly on ſhore; and the officers and ſeamen who have ſerved with them on this occaſion, have obſerved the moſt perfect diſcipline.

Our whole loſs in the ſhips and gallies, and in the batteries on ſhore, is twenty-three ſeamen killed, and twenty-eight wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Bowers of the Europe; but in a fair way of recovery.

The fleet has endeavoured moſt heartily and effectually to co-operate with the army in every poſſible inſtance; and the moſt perfect harmony has ſubſiſted between us.

I juſt add, that rebel privateering has recently received a ſevere check; the Iris and Galatea having lately, in the ſpace of ten days, taken nine privateers, (two of which were ſhips of twenty guns, and none leſs than ſixteen), and 800 ſeamen.

I have the honour to, &c.

M. ARBUTHNOT.

A liſt of rebel ſhips of war taken or deſtroyed in the harbour of Charleſtown.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty-four and eighteen pounders, ſunk, her captain, officers, and company, priſoners.

The Truite, 26 twelve pounders, ſunk, her captain, &c. priſoners.

Queen of France, 28 nine pounders, ſunk, ditto.

General Moultrie, 20 ſix pounders, ſunk, ditto.

Notre Dame (brig) 16 ditto, ſunk, ditto.

Providence, 32 guns, eighteen and twelve pounders, taken, captain, officers, and company priſoners.

Boſton, of the ſame force, taken, ditto.

Ranger, 20 ſix pounders, taken, ditto.

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and ſix pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeaux, taken, ditto.

Polacre, 16 ſix pounders, taken.

Some empty brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other ſmall veſſels, were alſo taken, with four armed gallies.

A return is alſo given of the priſoners made at Fort Moultrie, and the ordnance, ſtores, &c. — amounting to 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, and 112 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, Continental troops; and 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 91 non-commiſſioned and privates, militia — 41 iron ordnance, 3800

round

round ſhot, 148 bar-ſhot, 224 grape-ſhot, 133 canniſter-ſhot, 46 barrels powder, &c.

South Carolina.

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the ſeveral provinces and colonies on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia to Weſt Florida incluſive; Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America; and Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, commanding in chief in the town and harbour of Charleſtown.

Art. I. That all acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe between the beſiegers and beſieged, until the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed on, ſigned and executed, or collectively rejected.

Anſ. All acts of hoſtility and work ſhall ceaſe, until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

II. The town and fortifications ſhall be ſurrendered to the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces, ſuch as they now ſtand.

Anſ. The town and fortifications, with the ſhipping at the wharfs, artillery, and all public ſtores whatſoever, ſhall be ſurrendered in their preſent ſtate, to the commanders of the inveſting forces; proper officers ſhall attend from the reſpective departments to receive them.

III. The Continental troops and ſailors, with their baggage, ſhall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain priſoners of war until exchanged. While priſoners, they ſhall be ſupplied with good and wholeſome proviſions in ſuch quantity as is ſerved out to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ. Granted.

IV. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, and be ſecured in their perſons and property.

Anſ. The militia now in garriſon ſhall be permitted to return to their reſpective homes as priſoners on parole; which parole, as long as they obſerve, ſhall ſecure them from being moleſted in their property by the Britiſh troops.

V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be continued under the care of their own ſurgeons, and be ſupplied with medicines, and ſuch neceſſaries as are allowed to the Britiſh hoſpitals.

Anſ. Granted.

VI. The officers of the army and navy ſhall keep their horſes, ſwords, piſtols, and baggage, which ſhall not be ſearched, and retain their ſervants.

Anſ. Granted, except with reſpect to the horſes, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be diſpoſed of by a perſon left from each corps for that purpoſe.

VII. The garriſon ſhall, at an hour appointed, march out, with ſhouldered arms, drums beating, and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Anſ. The whole garriſon ſhall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will depoſit their arms. The drums are not to beat a Britiſh march, or colours to be uncaſed

VIII. That the French conſul, his houſe, papers, and other moveable property, ſhall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces.

Anſ. Agreed, with this reſtriction, that he is to conſider himſelf as a priſoner on parole.

IX. That the citizens ſhall be protected in their perſons and properties.

Anſ. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the ſiege, muſt be priſoners on parole; and with reſpect to their property in the city, ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the militia; and all other perſons now in the town, not deſcribed in this or other article, are notwithſtanding underſtood to be priſoners on parole.

X. That a twelve-month's time be allowed all ſuch as do not chuſe to continue under the Britiſh government to diſpoſe of their effects, real and perſonal, in the ſtate, without any moleſtation whatever, or to remove ſuch part thereof as they chuſe, as well as themſelves and families; and that, during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reſide occaſionally in town or country.

Anſ. The diſcuſſion of this article of courſe cannot poſſibly be entered into at preſent.

XI. That the ſame protection to their perſons and properties, and the ſame time for the removal of their effects, be given to the ſubjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding article.

Anſ. The ſubjects of France and Spain ſhall have the ſame terms as are granted to the French conſul.

XII. That a veſſel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's diſpatches, which are not to be opened.

Anſ. Granted; and a proper veſſel with a flag will be provided for that purpoſe.

All public papers and records muſt be carefully preſerved, and faithfully delivered to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

Done in Charleſtown, May 12. 1780.
B. Lincoln.

Done in camp before Charleſtown, May 12. 1780.
H. Clinton.
M. Arbuthnot.

he NEW NAVAL ODE for 1780.

Sung at VAUXHALL.

Compoſed by Mr HOOK.

SInce Diſcord ſtill rages, we'll plough the ſalt main,
And brave all the navies of France and of Spain:
May Summer its trophies, like Winter, diſplay!
May we chaſe, like bold RODNEY, by night as by day!

CHORUS.

From ſea to ſea, from eaſt to weſt,
Boys! follow France and Spain!
Nor let them have a moment's reſt
Till all is peace again.
Purſue your ſtroke;—they ſink!—they fly!
The bloody flag diſplay!
'Tis ours to conquer—or to die!
They ſtrike, my boys!—— Huzza!

As the Lion of Britain is rous'd from his trance,
Take care, Dons of Spain, and ye Monſieurs of France!
From the north to the ſouth let your thunders be hurl'd,
And vengeance ſhall puniſh the foes of the world.
From ſea to ſea, &c.

We'll give the raſh Spaniard, I warrant, his due;
They muſt pay all our coſts with the wealth of Peru:
Ship to ſhip, hand to hand, boys! let's ſtick to the ſtuff;
Nor give up the fight, till they cry—— They've enough!
From ſea to ſea, &c.

When Bourbon ſubmits, and implores us to peace,
Then hate and hoſtility quickly may ceaſe:
An Engliſhman ſpares, when the enemy's down;
When the flag is once ſtruck, thall our mercy be ſhewn.
From ſea to ſea, &c.

Till then, bloody war muſt continue to rage,
Our ſhips, ſpite of darkneſs and ſtorms, ſhall engage:
We can never ſhake hands, or with France or with Spain,
Till Britain's acknowledg'd the Queen of the Main!
From ſea to ſea, &c.

To Miſs * * * * *.

ALas, my Julia! Beauty's brighteſt ray
Shines but a while, and ſoon her charms decay.
Thoſe bluſhing cheeks, which purple morn outvie;
Thoſe heav'nly looks which cauſe the lover's ſigh;
Yes, ev'ry charm, and every pleaſing art,
Which ſtrikes the ſoul, or captivates the heart;
The brighteſt charms that e'er kind Nature gave,
Shall fade at laſt, and ſink into the grave.
Yet, when thoſe cheeks ſhall fade, as fade they muſt,
And all thy beauties moulder in the duſt; [eye,
When Death ſhall hide his ſhaft in that bright
Thy Virtue's train will flourith in the ſky.

An ODE ſung at the Anniverſary Feaſt of the HUMANE SOCIETY. [39. 322.]

CHORUS.

[When the proceſſion of perſons reſtored by the Society entered the hall.]

SEE the noble train appear,
Let joy abound, and baniſh care,
Songs of triumph gladly ſing
For conqueſt o'er the grizly king.

AIR.

What joy throughout the village beams!
All join the chearful ſcene;
Old Ruſſet ſnatch'd from tyrant Death,
Again directs the green.
The young to him for wiſdom look,
The old his friendſhip prize;
All ranks the reſcue celebrate
Of him that's good and wiſe.

CHORUS.—See the noble, &c.

AIR.

Blythe Strephon gayly trips the lawn;
Its Daphne ſmiles again;
Snatch'd from the perils of the ſtream,
Adds beauty to the plain.
Thoſe eyes which late appear'd ſo dim,
Now ſhine in luſtre bright;
The roſe again adorns her cheek,
And raviſhes the ſight.

CHORUS.—See the noble, &c.

AIR.

The ſportive ſchool-boys wanton play,
And revel wild and free;
Fair promiſes to future times,
Of friends to Liberty.
Young Hodge, tho' late ſo wan and pale,
With vigour plies the ball;
Elate with ſpirits joins the train,
And names the game for all.

CHORUS.—See the noble train appear,
Let joy abound, and baniſh care;
Songs of triumph gladly ſing,
For conqueſt o'er the grizly king.

ODE on a WEDDING-DAY, June 11. 1767.

COme let us ſtrike the trembling ſtring,
And hail the joyful day,
When the lov'd Pair their off'rings bring,
At Hymen's ſhrine to lay.
Hail happy day; hail happy Pair!
Hail to the hours that bring
The Fair-one's wiſh, the Lover's prayer,
Like balm on Zephyr's wing.
The wanton Sports and Loves attend,
From ſweet Idalia's green;
From high Cytherea's groves deſcend,
And wait upon their queen.
And Venus now her mild commands
To Hymen ſmiling bore:
"Go, Hymen, join their willing hands:
"I join'd their hearts before."

The

The God of Wedlock, joy'd to hear,
Prepares the knot to tie.
Oh bleſt his ſilken bonds that wear,
When bonds are liberty!

'Tis done—Say now what can deſpoil
Their pleaſurable joy?
The ſweet-ey'd Loves conſenting ſmile,
And ſmiles dear Venus' boy.

And now ſuch charms the Bride adorn,
Such looks of ſweeteſt grace,
As paint the roſy-featur'd morn,
When Sol reveals his face.

The Bridegroom owns Love's conqu'ring power,
And raptur'd views her charms,
While every joy's prepar'd in ſtore,
To meet him in her arms.

He leads her to the nuptial bower,
Adorn'd as by the Spring:
Ye Heavens, your ſofteſt influence ſhower,
Hours clap the wanton wing!

And go, ye gentle lovely Pair,
In Hymen's joys be bleſt!
Love's banners ſtill ſhall guard the Fair,
His torch the Bridegroom's breaſt.

May Health and Pleaſure court your train,
And Love with Peace be join'd;
And Patience meek, the foe of Pain,
And Conſtancy combin'd!

On you, with Plenty's garlands crown'd,
May Heaven its bleſſings pour,
Thick as to fructify the ground
Deſcends the copious ſhower.

And may each gay-revolving year,
See pledges of your love!
May theſe their parents' image bear.
Their parents' bleſſing prove.

ODE for his Majeſty's birth-day, June 4. 1780.

By William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet-Laureat.

STill o'er the deep does Britain reign,
Her Monarch ſtill the trident bears:
Vain glorious France, deluded Spain,
Have found their boaſted efforts vain; [pears.
Vain as the fleeting ſhades when orient light ap-

As the young eagle to the blaze of day
Undazzled, and undaunted, turns his eyes;
So unappall'd, where glory led the way, [ſkies,
'Midſt ſtorms of war, 'midſt mingling ſeas and
The genuine offſpring of the Brunſwick name,
Prov'd his high birth's hereditary claim,
And the applauding nation hail'd with joy
Their future hero in th' intrepid boy.

Prophetic as the flames that ſpread
Round the young Iulus' head
Be that bleſt omen of ſucceſs.—The Muſe
Catches thence ecſtatic views,
Sees new laurels nobly won
As the circling year rolls on:

Sees that triumphs of its own
Each diſtinguiſh'd month ſhall crown;
And ere this feſtive day again
Returns to wake the grateful ſtrain,
Sees all that hoſt of foes
Both to her glory and repoſe,
Bend their proud necks beneath Britannia's yoke,
And court that peace which their injuſtice broke.

Still o'er the deep ſhall Britain reign,
Her Monarch ſtill the trident bear;
The warring world is leagued in vain
To conquer thoſe who know not fear.

Graſp'd be the ſpear by ev'ry hand,
Let ev'ry heart united glow:
Collected, like the Theban band,
Can Britain dread a foe?

No, o'er the deep ſhe ſtill ſhall reign,
Her Monarch ſtill the trident bear;
The warring world is leagued in vain
To conquer thoſe who know not fear.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS on an Urn in the Gardens at Marſton *.

Hic ſepultus eſt
REX NOBBY,
Equorum Princeps,
Omnium ſui generis
Longe præſtantiſſimus.
Ob. 12° *Feb.* 1754.
Ætatis 34.

On another ſide.

Under this Urn are interred the bones of KING NOBBY; a Horſe, who was ſuperlatively beautiful in his kind. He loved his maſter with an affection far exceeding the love of brutes. He had ſenſe, courage, ſtrength, majeſty, ſpirit, and obedience. He never ſtarted, he never tript, he never ſtumbled. He lived to an uncommon age; and till within two years of his death retained all his natural excellences and vigour. His limbs were found to his laſt moments, he having enjoyed the peculiar felicity of ſcarce ever having been lame or ſick during the long courſe of his life.

On the third ſide.

KING NOBBY
Drew his firſt breath May 7. 1720.
He was purchaſed in a lucky hour
By John Lord Boyle, March 30. 1726;
With whom he lived near 28 years,
and to whom he proved himſelf
An incomparable horſe,
A docile, ſocial, and even a domeſtic animal,
A ſagacious brute, and a faithful ſervant.

On the fourth ſide.

KING NOBBY performed two journeys into Ireland, without accident, and without fatigue. Though he was ſtrong and hardy, his limbs were light and delicate. His mane ſhone like jet, and flowed gracefully from his creſt to his ſhoulders. His ears were ſmall. He was——Oh! he was all perfection.

* *See Dr Kippis's Life of John Earl of Corke in Biogr. Britann. II. 526. "Even his domeſtics of the brute creation had their labours rewarded with tenderneſs, and their lives prolonged by attention."*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA. [212.]

Anſwers have been received, from the belligerent powers, to the Empreſs's memorial. [212.]

Anſwer from the Britiſh court, ſent to the Britiſh envoy at Peterſburg, April 13.

DURING the courſe of the war, wherein his Britannic Majeſty finds himſelf engaged through the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, he hath conſtantly manifeſted his ſentiments of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in every part of his conduct. His Majeſty hath acted towards friendly and neutral powers according to their own procedure reſpecting Great Britain, and conformable to the cleareſt principles generally acknowledged as the laws of nations, being the only law between powers where no treaties ſubſiſt; and agreeable to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers. Thoſe engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual ſtipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

Strongly attached to her Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, by the tie of reciprocal friendſhip and common intereſt, the King, from the commencement of thoſe troubles, gave the moſt preciſe orders reſpecting the flag of her Imperial Majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, agreeable to the laws of nations, and the tenor of the engagements ſtipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he ſhall adhere with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmoſt care will be taken for their ſtricteſt execution.

It may be preſumed not the leaſt irregularity will happen; but in caſe any infringement contrary to theſe repeated orders take place, the courts of admiralty, which in this, like all other countries, are eſtabliſhed to take cogniſance of ſuch matters, and in all caſes do judge ſolely by the laws of nations, and by the ſpecific ſtipulations of different treaties, will redreſs every hardſhip in ſo equitable a manner, that her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied, and acknowledge a like ſpirit of juſtice which ſhe herſelf poſſeſſes.

Anſwer from the French court.

THE war in which the King is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his Majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her Imperial Majeſty claims from the belligerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The King has been deſirous not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the ſtates who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his Majeſty this day anſwers.

His Majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing by his example the rights which every belligerent power may and ought to acknowledge to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the Empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the King is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her Majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

If freſh orders were neceſſary to prevent the veſſels of her Imperial Majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the King, his Majeſty would immediately give them: but the Empreſs will no doubt be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of the general proſperity. The King wiſhes her Imperial Majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandiſes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea-papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

With this precaution, his Majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Ruſſian naviga-

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tors on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred to prove to the two courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

His Majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial Majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia and the trading powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the Empreſs, as his Majeſty partakes of the ſame ſentiments which have brought her Majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects and all other nations.

Verſailles, April 25. 1780.

Anſwer from the Spaniſh court.

THE King, being informed of the Empreſs's ſentiments with reſpect to the belligerent and neutral powers, by a memorial remitted to the Comte de Florida Blanca, on the 15th inſtant, by M. Etienne de Zinowief, miniſter to her Imperial Majeſty, the King conſiders this act as the effect of a juſt confidence which his Majeſty has on his part merited; and it is yet more agreeable that the principles adopted by this Sovereign ſhould be the ſame as have always guided the King, and which, his Majeſty has for a long time, but without ſucceſs, endeavoured to cauſe England to obſerve, while Spain remained neuter. Theſe principles are founded in juſtice, equity, and moderation; and theſe ſame principles Ruſſia, and all the other powers, have experienced in the reſolutions formed by his Majeſty; and it has been entirely owing to the conduct of the Engliſh navy, both in the laſt and the preſent war, (a conduct wholly ſubverſive of the received rules among neutral powers), that his Majeſty has been obliged to follow their example; ſince the Engliſh paying no reſpect to a neutral flag, if the ſame be laden with effects belonging to the enemy, even if the articles ſhould not be contraband, and that flag not uſing any means of defending itſelf, there could not be any juſt cauſe why Spain ſhould not make repriſals, to indemnify herſelf for the great diſadvantages ſhe muſt otherwiſe labour under. The neutral powers have alſo laid themſelves open to the inconveniencies they have ſuffered, by furniſhing themſelves with double papers, and other artifices, to prevent the capture of their veſſels; from which have followed captures and detentions innumerable, and other diſagreeable conſequences; though in reality not ſo prejudicial as pretended; on the contrary, ſome of theſe detentions have turned to the advantage of the proprietors, as the goods being ſold in the port where they were condemned, have frequently gone off at a higher price than they would have done at the place of their deſtination.

The King, nevertheleſs, not contented with theſe proofs of his juſtification, which have been manifeſt to all Europe, will this day have the glory of being the firſt to give the example of reſpecting the neutral flag of the courts that have conſented, or ſhall conſent, to defend it, till his Majeſty finds what part the Engliſh navy takes, and whether they will, together with their privateers, keep within proper bounds. And to ſhew to all the neutral powers how much Spain is deſirous of obſerving the ſame rules in time of war as ſhe was directed by when neuter, his Majeſty conforms to the other points contained in the declaration of Ruſſia. To be underſtood, neverthefs, that with regard to the blockade of Gibraltar, the danger of entering ſubſiſts, as determined by the fourth article of the ſaid declaration. Theſe dangers may, however, be avoided by the neutral powers, if they conform to thoſe rules of precaution eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty's declaration of the 13th of laſt March, which has been communicated to the court of Peterſburg by his miniſter. FLORIDA BLANCA.

At Aranjuez, April 18. 1780.

ENGLAND. [219.]

"*London, May* 8. The tenderneſs and liberality ſhewn by the Spaniſh nation in general, and by individuals in particular caſes, to Engliſh priſoners ſince the commencement of the preſent war, will ever ſtand recorded to their honour as a nation. To impreſs more forcibly on the minds of our own countrymen a juſt ſenſe of Spaniſh humanity, to increaſe our national benevolence towards them as a people, and to encourage a liberal attention to ſuch individuals as the fate of war may place in want of it, the Repriſal Aſſociation of London think it their duty to ſtate the following facts to the public. —— Capt. Werry, of the King George, belonging to the Repriſal Aſſociation,

ciation, after making a gallant defence, was under the neceſſity of ſtriking to a French frigate of 44 guns. A Spaniſh 64 gun ſhip being in ſight, received Capt. Werry with part of his officers and crew as their priſoners, and carried them to Corunna, whence they were removed to Lugo in Galicia. The Biſhop cloathed them; the Governor lodged them in a roomy and comfortable barrack, provided them with fuel, and light, clean ſtrawbeds weekly, clean ſheets monthly, and ſixpence per diem for their ſupport, which proved ample to that end. In ſhort, ſuch was the treatment from officers in authority, as well as from the people at large, that an obligation to be in the barracks at ſix o'clock in the evening, was the only ſhackle to convince the ſeamen they were priſoners."

By two orders of council, both dated May 10. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, copper, or gun powder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms and ammunition, is continued for three months, — from May 23. the gunpowder, &c. and from May 24. the copper. [100.]

The Royal aſſent was given to the following bills, all by commiſſion:

To theſe, May 4.

An act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon wines and vinegar imported into this kingdom.

An act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral additional duties on advertiſements, and certain duties on receipts for legacies, or for any ſhare of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place. — [After June 1. 1780, for every advertiſement in every printed paper in G. Britain, diſperſed weekly or oftener, there ſhall be charged, over and above all the duties now impoſed, ſixpence; — and for every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt or other diſcharge, for any legacy left by any will, or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any place, ſhall be written or printed, the following ſtamp-duties: if the amount of the legacy, &c. be under 20l. a duty of 2s. 6d.; if the amount be 20l. and under 100l. a duty of 5s.; and if the amount be 100l. or upwards, 20s.: to be paid by the perſon giving the receipt or diſcharge; and no ſuch receipt or diſcharge, if not ſo ſtamped, ſhall be admitted in any court.]

An act to protect goods, or merchandiſe, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the iſlands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral veſſels bound to neutral ports, during the preſent hoſtilities.

An act for allowing a bounty on the exportation of Britiſh corn and grain in ſhips the property of perſons of any kingdom or ſtate in amity with his Majeſty.

An act to amend an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, "for the encouragement of ſeamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his Majeſty's navy," and for making further proviſions for thoſe purpoſes. — [Merchant-ſhips are allowed to have three fourths of their crews foreigners; and all foreigners who ſhall have formerly ſerved, or ſhall hereafter ſerve, two years on board any of his Majeſty's ſhips, or any privateer or merchant-ſhip being Britiſh property, ſhall be deemed natural-born ſubjects of G. Britain, and enjoy all privileges and immunities thereto belonging.]

An act for repealing the duties payable upon pot and pearl aſhes, wood and weed aſhes, imported into G. Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof, for a limited time.

To eighteen bills concerning roads, and other matters of police; none of which relate to Scotland, except one, "for converting into money the ſtatute-labour in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, for the purpoſes of repairing the highways, bridges, and ferries, within the ſaid ſtewartry;" — and to fifteen private bills.

To theſe, May 8.

An act for granting to his Majeſty additional duties upon ſalt, and for regulating the exportation of ſalt to the Iſle of Man.

And to five private bills.

And to theſe, May 26.

An act for granting to his Majeſty additional duties upon malt, and upon low wines and ſpirits made for home conſumption, and upon foreign ſpirits imported into G. Britain, and upon the produce of the ſaid ſeveral duties; and for granting a duty on licences to be taken out by all perſons trading in, vending, or ſelling of coffee, tea, or chocolate.

An act to continue, for a limited time, ſo much of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, "for the more eaſy and better recruiting his Majeſty's land-forces and marines," as relates to the encouragement of volunteers.

An act to veſt certain meſſuages, lands, tenements,

tenements, and hereditaments, in truſtees, for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores, at Plymouth and Sheerneſs, and for better defending the paſſage of the river Thames at Graveſend and Tilbury fort.

An act for obviating doubts touching the binding and receiving of poor children apprentices in purſuance of ſeveral acts of parliament made for the relief of the poor within particular incorporated hundreds, or diſtricts, and for aſcertaining the ſettlement of baſtard children born in the houſes of induſtry within ſuch hundreds or diſtricts.

To one road-bill, Engliſh, and to thirteen private bills.

SCOTLAND. [165.]

The general aſſembly of the church of Scotland met, at Edinburgh, on Thurſday, May 25. [41. 285.]——After a ſermon by Dr James Gilleſpie, one of the miniſters of St Andrew's, moderator of the former aſſembly, in the high church, the members convened in the aſſembly-houſe.—Dr Harry Spens, miniſter at Wemyſs, and Sir Harry Moncreiff, one of the miniſters of Weſt Kirk, Edinburgh, were propoſed for moderator; and the former was choſen, 112 to 106. —George Earl of Dalhouſie was High Commiſſioner, this the fourth time.

On Friday, May 26. on report of a committee, the following miniſters were appointed to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and to preach in the afternoon, before the Commiſſioner, viz. Mr Robert Mutter at Kirkcudbright in the forenoon, and Mr David Lamont at Kirkpatrick-Durham in the afternoon, of Sunday May 28.; and Mr Robert Cramond at Yarrow in the forenoon, and Mr James Gillon at Kinloſs in the afternoon, of Sunday, June 4.

On Monday the 29th was taken in an appeal by the preſbytery of Fordun from a ſentence of the ſynod of Angus and Mearns, concerning Mr John Shank, whoſe father was a much eſteemed miniſter in that preſbytery near fifty years. This young gentleman, after having paſſed his courſe at the philoſophy-college, engaged in the ſtudy of the law: but wearying of that ſtudy, he left Edinburgh, and went to his father's houſe. He there, for eight or ten years, applied himſelf to his books under his father's inſpection; whoſe infirm ſtate of health rendered his preſence neceſſary at home, and prevented his attending the univerſity.—"Mr Shank (ſay the preſbytery in their Reaſons of Appeal) is a man of remarkable modeſty; a quality which often conceals merit, but was never yet known to hide ignorance. Had it not been for his modeſty, he might have puſhed himſelf into the world in the eccleſiaſtical line long ago, as he is now above thirty years of age. Yet, notwithſtanding the proficiency he had made in his ſtudies under his father, he could not be prevailed upon to offer himſelf to the preſbytery for probationary trials till his father's death in January laſt; when he at laſt gave his conſent, at the earneſt deſire of the Rt Hon. Patron, the kirk-ſeſſion, and all ranks of men in the pariſh, [Arbuthnot], whoſe hearts are ſet on having him to fulfil the miniſterial office among them."—The preſbytery acknowledge that he never attended the profeſſion of divinity: but it is equally true, (add they), that he has made a proficiency in his ſtudies, and attained a degree of knowledge, equal if not ſuperior to what is expected even of perſons who have attended the profeſſion the ordinary ſpace of ſix years. The preſbytery having previouſly examined Mr Shank, unanimouſly recommended him to the ſynod for probationary trials. The ſynod, on a previous queſtion, found, that the preſbytery had no vote in the queſtion, and then refuſed to admit Mr Shank to trials. Both queſtions carried by a plurality of voices in the ſynod; and againſt both the preſbytery appealed. The preſbytery aſcribe this refuſal of the ſynod to "a mere regard to a piece of form, ſeldom exactly obſerved, and not even ſtrictly injoined."——After long reaſoning in the aſſembly, two ſtates of a vote were propoſed: 1. "That the general aſſembly ſhould find the ſentence of the ſynod of Angus and Mearns void and null, on account of their having excluded from judging the preſbytery of Fordun, who were conſtituent members of the ſynod; and remit the cauſe to the preſbytery of Fordun, and enjoin ſaid preſbytery, not to finiſh the trials of Mr Shank till they have taken the judgement of the ſynod." The ſecond ſtate of a vote differed from the firſt in this only, that the preſbytery are enjoined, by the firſt "not to finiſh the trials of Mr Shank," by the ſecond, "not to enter Mr Shank on trials,—till they have taken the judgement of the ſynod." On the queſtion being put, the firſt motion carried, 107 to 42; and judgement was given accordingly.

From this judgement several members dissented, viz. Dr H. Grieve, Dalkeith; Mr A. Crosbie, Advocate; Dr G. Barclay, Haddington; Mr R. Bowmaker, Dunse; Mr J. Macmillan, Torthorwald; Mr W. Campbell, Lochow; Mr P. Bannerman, Salton; Mr Al. Davidson, Stenton, Mr J. Anderson, Professor of Philosophy, Glasgow; Mr R. Douglas, Galashiels; Mr R. Walker, Edinburgh; Dr Wal. Anderson, Chirnside; Mr R. Colvill, Dysart; Mr Francis Grant, Mr Thomas Maccourty, Pennycuik; Mr G. Duncan, Lochrutton; Mr Br. Little, Covington; Mr Ja. Scot, Carluke, and Mr R. Hume, Polwarth.—Among the reasons of dissent were these: —"There is no evidence that Mr Shank passed his course of philosophy at the college, and the synod aver that he did not.—it is admitted that he never did attend a college of divinity, which we apprehend to be essentially necessary, for some time at least, even where private study is allowed to complete the period of six years. — There is no evidence that he studied divinity privately for six years, nor indeed that he studied at all, or what course of study he pursued. — This judgement is most pernicious in point of precedent, as it gives encouragement to non-attendance on the regular divinity-classes, which are seminaries established under the sanction of the church, for instructing candidates for the holy ministry in sound doctrine, and proper ideas of ecclesiastical discipline, by persons approved of for their learning and skill in these matters; whereas private study is apt to lead into singular notions, and is consequently productive of schism and heretical opinions. — Licensing persons who have not followed out a proper course of studies, not only of theology, but in the necessary preliminary sciences, has a tendency to fill the church with ignorant, illiterate, and misinformed men, to the great disgrace of the holy ministry, and entire destruction of the edification of the people. — The apology for taking Mr Shank on trials in his present state, (viz. that he may be presented to a church that is now vacant before the *jus devolutum* takes place), ought not to be admitted; as it shows the whole proceedings to be a job, to bestow a benefice upon a man, who, according to the rules of the church, cannot be considered in his present state as properly qualified to receive it; and is highly prejudicial to those candidates for the ministry who have regularly pursued the proper course of studies, and have been licensed according to the rules of the church. [29. 327.]

The assembly took in next the cause of Biggar. — Lady Clementina Fleming, spouse of Charles Lord Elphinston, the patroness, presented Mr Robert Pearson, probationer, to the kirk of Biggar. At the moderation of a call, at Biggar, July 30. 1779, the moderator asked several times, if there were any present that were willing to subscribe the call? but none appeared; the call was therefore left in the hands of the clerk, with power to receive subscriptions. No subscriptions were received; but neither was there any objection made to the presentee's character or qualifications. There were afterwards produced letters from six heritors, being four fifths of the whole heritors of the parish, giving their concurrence to the call, and also a concurrence signed by several heads of families.—The cause came before the assembly by reference. It is observed in a Case for the patroness and the presentee, that the question is singular; that usually there are two contending parties, one supporting, another opposing the settlement of a presentee; but in the present case there is but one party, viz. the heritors, who, in conjunction with the patron, support the presentee's settlement; for though none of the elders sign the call, yet not a single elder, nor head of a family, has opposed the settlement. — After long reasoning in the assembly, a motion was made, to remit the cause to the presbytery, and enjoin them to moderate in a call to the presentee *de novo*, betwixt and the 1st of October next, and to proceed towards the settlement according to the rules of the church. But a second motion was made, That "the assembly do sustain the concurrence to the presentee, appoint the presbytery of Biggar to proceed towards the settlement of the presentee with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the church, and impower the commission in November to judge in any question that may be regularly brought before them concerning the settlement of the parish, by complaint, reference, or appeal." The second motion carried, 85 against 77; and judgement was given accordingly.

From this jugement several members dissented, viz. Mr Robert Walker, Mr Patrick Bannerman, Mr John Dickson,

Dr

Dr Henry, Mr William Taylor at Paiſley, Dr John Adam, Mr George Watſon, Mr William Nimmo, Mr David Denoon, Mr James Young at Newcumnock, Mr James Moody, Bailie John Walker, Mr Patrick Maxwell, Mr Archibald Bonnar, Mr Robert Paterſon elder, Mr John Fergusſon, Mr Alexander Hart, Mr John Duncan, Mr Robert Balfour, Mr James Campbell, Mr James Wilſon, Mr James Jobſon, Mr Alexander Moliſon, Convener Jobſon, Mr Alexander Dobie, Bailie William Galloway, Mr Richard Lake, and Mr Walter Scott.——Among the reaſons of diſſent are theſe:—"Though it hath been often a matter of diſpute, what number of ſubſcriptions were neceſſary to conſtitute that call upon which the church can proceed to the ſettlement of a miniſter; yet there is not any one inſtance in which this court hath ordered a ſettlement to proceed without ſomething which had at leaſt the form, and the name, however little it might have of the nature, of a call: but, in the preſent caſe, the aſſembly hath ordered a ſettlement to proceed *according to the rules of the church*, although to this moment the call is a ſheet of blank paper, without a ſingle name. The concurrence came eleven months after the moderation of a call, and was therefore ſtrictly inadmiſſible in any form. If the unauthenticated extrajudicial ſubſcriptions of, or a promiſe to ſubſcribe a call, were to be regarded, why not turn them into a legal ſhape, and remit for that purpoſe to the preſbytery to moderate a call *de novo?* The regular courſe was plain; nor was there the ſmalleſt reaſon for deviating from it by an extraordinary ſtretch of power. By ordination a mutual relation is conſtituted, and for this purpoſe the conſent of both parties is equally eſſential. In what manner the conſent of the people is to be expreſſed, hath been clearly laid down in the law and practice of the church; and when it is not thus expreſſed in what is generally named a call, or ſomething equivalent to a call, an ordination is an abſurdity, if not worſe. "That no perſon ſhall be intruded into any office of the church, contrary to the will of the congregation to which he is appointed;" nay, "That it is not lawful for any perſon to meddle with an eccleſiaſtical function without the conſent of the congregation," are expreſs and repeated enactments of our eccleſiaſtical law: they are ratified and approved by numberleſs acts of parliament; the ſtrict obſervance of them is ſolemnly ſworn to by every office-bearer in the church of Scotland; and every member of aſſembly in particular holds his commiſſion with an expreſs injunction, as he ſhall be anſwerable, to decide accordingly. All this notwithſtanding, the aſſembly hath, in the preſent caſe, appointed a ſettlement, not only without the conſent of the congregation, but directly in the face of expreſs oppoſition by every heritor, elder, and head of family, in the pariſh. For with reſpect to the ſeven perſons who out of 1200 pariſhioners have been prevailed on to promiſe a concurrence, they are of ſuch ſingular characters, and in ſuch ſingular circumſtances, that the Hon. counſel [Mr Henry Erſkine] who ſupported the preſentation, candidly gave them up; and with reſpect to the letters from a few non-reſiding heritors, (who, by the by, are moſt of them not of our communion, and all together do not much exceed a third part of the heritors that pay the ſtipend), they cannot in the preſent view be of any conſideration whatſoever: they can have no weight in a call which is the foundation of a paſtoral connection between a miniſter and his people.—However much ſome may think proper to deſpiſe, and even wantonly to provoke and inſult the people; yet this is certain, that all the laws reſpecting our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution are expreſsly founded on the inclinations, and enacted with a view to promote, the happineſs and tranquillity, of *the whole Chriſtian people*.—We cannot, without the utmoſt regret, imagine the idea of a church without a people, miniſters without congregations; we cannot, in duty to God and our conſtituents, but proteſt in the ſtrongeſt terms againſt meaſures which have ſuch a tendency: and though we muſt hang our harps upon the willows, yet we ſhall always pray, that HE who ſtills the raging of the ſea, and the tumults of the people, may preſerve peace within our Jeruſalem's walls, and pour down proſperity upon the church of Scotland."

A petition and complaint of Mr James Burn miniſter at Forgan, was taken in on the 31ſt.——The town-council of St Andrew's, as patrons of the ſecond charge of the ſaid town and pariſh, gave in to the preſbytery, May 3. 1780, a preſentation, appointing the Rev. Mr George

Hill, Profeſſor of Greek in the united college there, to be miniſter of that charge; and the preſbytery reſolved to proceed in the ſettlement, and for that end to moderate in a call to him on the 18th of that month. Mr Burn proteſted for leave to complain to the aſſembly.— The reaſons of proteſt were in ſubſtance theſe: 1. That Mr Hill having declared his intention of retaining his preſent office along with that of ſecond miniſter, the preyſbtery, by their ſentence, declare their approbation of his retaining both; a moſt dangerous innovation, as it unites a civil and a ſacred office in the ſame perſon, which ought, according to the laws of this church, and of all good policy, to be kept diſtinct. 2. There will be an unhappy interference in diſcharging the duties of each office. Each office has been thought ſufficient employment for one man, and to each a more than common livelihood is annexed, greatly exceeding that which moſt of the miniſters in Scotland do enjoy, both united making an income of between 3 and 400l. Sterling per ann. 3. A meaſure of this kind wears a diſcouraging aſpect to our probationers, as it veſts in the perſon of one what might prove a ſufficient reward for the merit of two, and open to them a door both to honour and uſefulneſs. 4. Annexing the office of a profeſſor and miniſter tends to hurt the widows fund. 5. As all monopolies are hurtful, and therefore juſtly hateful, in the ſtate; ſo pluralities are no leſs ſo in the church, and ought therefore to be carefully prevented, as productive of many miſchievous conſequences, which no human ſagacity can foreſee, but ſuch as at firſt might be eaſily remedied, though not ſo eaſily removed when once they have taken place. —— The aſſembly, without debate, unanimouſly agreed to diſmiſs the complaint; and authoriſed the preſbytery to proceed to the ſettlement of Prof. Hill on the 22d of June, according to the preſbytery's reſolution of the 18th of May.

The cauſe of Fenwick pariſh, which was carried by reference from the preſbytery of Irvine to the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air, and by reference from that ſynod to the aſſembly, was taken in on the 2d of June.—— The tutors for the Earl of Glaſgow, the patron, who is a minor, preſented Mr Archibald Reid, a probationer, who had for ſome time officiated in a chapel of eaſe at Greenock, to the ſatisfaction of a large audience.— According to a Caſe for the patron and the preſentee, the preſbytery, Oct. 12. 1779, "conſidering that Mr Reid had been long in their bounds, had been licenſed by themſelves, and that his good character is well known to them all, appointed him to preach at Fenwick upon the laſt Sabbath of October, and the firſt Sabbath of November; and appointed a call to be moderated at Fenwick on the 25th of the ſame month, and named a committee for that purpoſe." Mr Reid preached on the two days appointed; but not a ſingle perſon in the pariſh attended; ſo that the congregation on both days conſiſted of only the preſentee and the precentor; and on the day appointed for the moderation, no body appeared to ſign the call, but Mr Robertſon, factor for the patron. Letters were produced to the preſbytery, Nov. 30. from Col. Muir-Campbell of Lawres, Col. Crawford of Crawfordland, and Dr M'Knight, heritors of the pariſh; as was another letter, Jan. 11. from Mr Barns, another heritor, expreſſing their concurrence with the preſentee. A committee, who had, by appointment of the preſbytery gone to Fenwick, to hear the inclinations of the people towards the preſentee, reported, March 8. That they found no alteration in the minds of the people towards the preſentee, nor a deſire that he ſhould be their miniſter.

The Caſe for the oppoſition is in the name of "all the reſiding heritors, all the elders, and all the heads of families of the pariſh." They ſay they had opportunities enough to judge of the preſentee's qualifications as a preacher, by hearing him in different congregations, and were fully ſettled in their opinion that they could not profit by his miniſtry.—— In this Caſe there are extracts from a correſpondence between the kirk-ſeſſion and the preſentee, which the oppoſition ſay gave "a very unfavourable proof of the preſentee's principles, temper, and diſpoſition;—of which we give a part, viz.

"The ſeſſion brought to his remembrance, "that the word of God doth allow a great intereſt to all judicious Chriſtians in the choice of their paſtors, and that it is their unqueſtionable right and privilege to have a judgement of diſcretion concerning theſe paſtors, to whom they are bound to commit the guiding and

and edification of their immortal ſouls; and no patron, no heritor, or any body of men whatever, can deprive them of their right and privilege."

Mr Reid anſwered, "The firſt part of your letter, as you will eaſily diſcern, would have been addreſſed, with greater propriety, to the legiſlature of the nation, and to the general aſſembly of the church, than to a humble probationer, who has at preſent no vote either in church or ſtate."

The ſeſſion could not help thinking this a Jeſuitical evaſion. They replied, "You ſay, the firſt part of our letter had been with more propriety addreſſed to the legiſlature of the nation; but, in our opinion, the legiſlative power reſpecting the preſent affair, reſides entirely in yourſelf, as you have in your power the means of either making the pariſh of Fenwick happy, or eternally unhappy. If we miſtake not, no perſon could compel you to accept the preſentation. Sir, were you coming here only to hurt or diſſatisfy a few prejudiced perſons, the affair would not look ſo black; but as you muſt certainly, by this time, know that it is moſt likely to hurt the ſpiritual advantage of hundreds, it makes it a ſubject deeply to be lamented." —— The ſeſſion, in plain terms, acquainted him of the univerſal unwillingneſs of the pariſh to receive him as their miniſter, and ſaid, "Sir, in our opinion, it would be to the honour of our Lord and Maſter JESUS CHRIST, that you had his call too, and alſo his warrant, in going where you are otherwiſe not deſired."

Mr Reid anſwered, "Though ſome buſy bodies, under pretence of zeal for the glory of God, and the intereſts of religion, have, I greatly fear, on this, as on ſimilar occaſions, laboured, with much induſtry, to get your hearts, and the hearts of the people, into their impure hands, they are, I truſt, in much better keeping; they are in the hands of the Lord, and he can turn them whitherſoever he pleaſeth. If it is his bleſſed will, which I ceaſe not to pray, *in ſpite of all the devices of the devil and his emiſſaries*, he will turn them to me." In ſhort, he very confidently holds forth, that the oppoſition of a ſober well-diſpoſed Chriſtian people to him, can originate only from the devil. But, although this is bad enough, worſe remains to be mentioned; for, in anſwer to the ſerious expoſtulation of the pariſh, upon the ſubject of a Chriſtian call to be evidenced by the people, he anſwers, "He that judgeth me is the LORD, the great Shepherd and Biſhop of ſouls, who was *not called*, but deſpiſed and rejected by the people." This paſſage could not but ſhock the ſeſſion and the whole pariſh. If Mr Reid was *ſerious* in aſſimilating the want of a call by the people in his caſe, to that of JESUS CHRIST, it proves his underſtanding to be ſuch, that an intelligent body of people, certainly could not "promiſe him all dutiful reſpect, encouragement, and obedience in the Lord." If it was a mockery of a conſcientious kirk-ſeſſion, ſteady in what they believe to be right, and indeed the doctrine of ſcripture, it was a profane and a cruel mockery; and the pariſh will beg leave to ſay, that, in the opinion of good men, this paſſage of a letter under Mr Reid's own hand, would of itſelf be enough to juſtify the oppoſition which is made to his ſettlement.

Towards the cloſe of the Caſe is inſerted a letter from Bp Leighton to the heritors of the pariſh of Straiton, — "which (ſay the pariſh) affords a noble example of the true Chriſtian method of ſettling miniſters," viz.

"Worthy Gentlemen, and Friends,

Being informed it is my duty to preſent a perſon fit for the charge of the miniſtry now vacant with you, I have thought of one whoſe integrity and piety I am ſo fully perſuaded of, that I dare confidently *recommend* him to you, as one, who, *if the hand of GOD do bind that work upon him* amongſt you, is likely, through the bleſſing of the ſame hand, to be very ſerviceable to the building up of your ſouls heavenwards; but is as far from ſuffering himſelf to be *obtruded*, as I am from obtruding any upon you; ſo that, *unleſs you invite him to preach, and, after hearing, declare your conſent and deſire towards his embracing of the call*, you may be ſecure from the trouble of hearing any more concerning him, either from himſelf or me. And if you pleaſe to let me know your minds, your reaſonable ſatisfaction ſhall be, to the utmoſt of my power, endeavoured by — your affectionate friend and ſervant, R. LEIGHTON. Edinburgh, Sept. 22. 1662."

After long reaſoning in the aſſembly, a motion was made, That "the aſſembly do ſuſtain the concurrence with the preſentee, and appoint the preſbytery of Irvine to proceed towards the ſettlement of

of the preſentee with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the church; and impower the commiſſion in November to judge in any queſtion that may be brought before them in this cauſe, by reference, complaint, or appeal." A ſecond motion was made, That "the aſſembly remit this cauſe to the preſbytery of Irvine, with inſtructions to them, to uſe their beſt endeavours to reconcile the minds of the people to the preſentee, and impower the commiſſion in November next, to take in, and finally determine in, any queſtion that may be brought before them, by complaint, reference, or appeal, relative to the ſettlement of the pariſh of Fenwick."—The queſtion being put, Suſtain, or Remit? it being underſtood, that if Suſtain carried, the firſt motion ſhould be adopted; and if Remit, the ſecond;—it carried, Suſtain, 85 to 67; ſo the firſt motion was adopted.——From which judgement ſeveral members diſſented; among whom were, Dr Henry, Mr Richard Lake, Bailie Galloway, Mr George Watſon, Mr Patrick Maxwell, Mr James Young, Mr John Ferguſſon, Mr James Moodie, Mr Alexander Dobie, Mr Alexander Dalling, Mr James Wilſon, Mr John Duncan, Mr William Oſborn, Mr David Denoon, Mr James Jobſon, Mr James Fergus, Bailie William Hutton, Mr Robert Balfour, and Mr Robert Walker.

The report of the truſtees of the widows fund was given in on the 3d of June, was ordered to lie on the table till next diet, and was then ordered to be recorded.—From this report we inſert, at the bottom of this page *, a compariſon between Dr Webſter's calculations reſpecting the ſcheme, and what has happened in fact; in which it is obſervable, that the ſmall difference reſpecting each article is in favour of the ſcheme.

Appeals from various ſentences of the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air, relating to a proceſs raiſed by ſome of the pariſhioners of Gorbals of Glaſgow, againſt Mr William Anderſon, their miniſter, whom they accuſed of adultery, were taken in the ſame day. This cauſe employed the court from one to eight o' clock at night. The defender alledged that it had no foundation but in malice; and hinted as if the proſecutors attempted to ſuborn witneſſes. In proof of this, extracts are given from two declarations emitted before the preſbytery of Glaſgow: The Rev. Mr James Poulſon declared, That he heard Thomas Martin and others acknowledge that they had ſent for Helen Simpſon [the woman with whom the miniſter was alledged to have been guilty] to ſome public houſe, and that they, the managers of the Gorbals, did, then and there, preſent a paper drawn up by them for her to ſign; that they gave her victuals, drink, and money, to ſign the paper, and declare that it was the truth; and alſo, that in the adjoining room, where he lodged in the month of April laſt, he heard three or more of theſe men ſay to each other, We ſhould never have got Nelly to ſign the paper concerning

	Calculation.				Fact.				Difference.			
				rallis				rallis				rallis
It was calculated, that thirty miniſters and profeſſors would die annually; thence from the commencement of the ſcheme till the 22d November 1779, being thirty-five years eight months, —	1070				1037				33			
That they would leave twenty widows annually; thence for the above period,	713				681				32			
That ſix families of children would without a widow be left annually; thence,	214				199				15			
That four miniſters and profeſſors would die annually without leaving either widow or children; thence, —	143				157				14			
That the number of annuitants, 26th May 1780, would amount to — —	310				304				6			
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
That the medium of their annuities would be — — —	20	0	0		19	13	0	5	0	6	11	7
That the medium of annual rates payable by contributors would be —	5	5	0		5	3	11	3	0	1	0	9
That the free ſtock, for the 36th year of the fund, would be — —	72,508	8	6	2	76,277	7	6	6	3768	19	0	4

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Mr Anderſon, if we had not made her near drunk firſt; but we have done for him." And Mr William Anderſon, merchant in Glaſgow, declared, "That as he was going home one night about ten o'clock, he ſaw a man and woman coming along the Old Bridge, the man having his hand about the woman, and ſuſpecting them to be bad people, he ſtepped in behind them, and followed them to the north end of the bridge, and knew the man to be Thomas Ferrier, trump-maker in Gorbals, being well acquainted with him: he knew his voice, and heard him diſtinctly ſay to the woman, Helen Simpſon, and at other times Nelly, ſtand by your text, and give your children to no other but Mr Anderſon, or accuſe Mr Anderſon as the father of your children, and you ſhall never want; we ſhall give you money, or I ſhall get you what money you want." And in the liſt of witneſſes propoſed to be adduced for the proſecutors were four women, to whom the defender moſt juſtly objected, viz. this Helen Simpſon, who had repeatedly emitted contrary declarations, at one time declaring that the defender was father of her children, and at other times that one Roſe was the father, to whom ſhe ſaid ſhe was married; Margaret Cockburn, who was condemned to be hanged at Newcaſtle for forgery, and iſſuing a forged note, and was pardoned on condition of tranſportation to America for life, whence ſhe returned about five years ago; Iſabel Stirling, a common proſtitute, convicted before the church-courts of adultery and perjury, under which ſcandals ſhe is preſently lying; and Agnes Erſkine, mother of Helen Simpſon, of whom, beſides the legal diſqualification, it is ſaid, in declarations taken in a former trial, that if the telling or ſwearing a lie would bring the defender to the gallows, ſhe would do it.——The aſſembly, after hearing the parties, and after a ſhort reaſoning, agreed, without a vote, to reverſe three ſentences of the ſynod of Glaſgow and Air, and affirmed a fourth; by which the aſſembly "found the libel againſt Mr Anderſon to be both incompetent and irrelevant; and they diſmiſſed the whole proceſs as vexatious and ſcandalous. The aſſembly ſeemed unanimous in expreſſing in ſtrong terms their diſapprobation of this proſecution.

[The length of our accounts from America obliges us to defer ſome of our aſſembly-proceedings, and other articles.]

[*The Captures neceſſarily deferred.*]

MARRIAGES.

May 1. At Edinburgh, Capt Robert Mackenzie, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to Miſs Harriot Anne Mackenzie, ſecond daughter of Dr Mackenzie, phyſician at Roſs.

5. At Edinburgh, Patrick Cruikſhank, Eſq; late of the iſland of St Vincent, to Miſs Jane Lewis, daughter of the deceaſed Chamber Lewis, Eſq;

8. At Earl Temple's ſeat at Stow, Bucks, the Hon. Mr Nevill, ſon of the Earl of Abergavenny, to Miſs Grenville.

24. Lord Parker, ſon of the Earl of Macclesfield, to Miſs Drake, niece of William Drake of Amerſham, Eſq;

27 At London, the Marquis de la Pierre, to Miſs Philp, of London.

BIRTHS.

April 12. Her Sicilian Majeſty, of a prince *Lond. gaz.*

22. The Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilbourg, of a princeſs. *Lond. gaz.*

The Lady of Sir George Brydges Rodney, of a daughter.

May 1. At Potſdam, the Princeſs of Pruſſia, of a princeſs. *Lond. gaz.*

20. At London, the Ducheſs of Portland, of a ſon.

22. At London, the Counteſs of Tankerville, of a daughter.

22. At his houſe on Leith-walk, the lady of Sir George Colquhoun, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, Colonel Dow.

The Duke of Brunſwick. *Lond. gaz.*

April. The Ducheſs of Wurtemberg. *Lond. g.*

17. Hon. Henry St John, uncle to the preſent Lord St John, Captain of the Intrepid man of war, on board of which he was killed, with his firſt and ſecond lieutenants, by the ſame cannon-ball, in the fight with the French fleet off Guadaloupe [258.]. He married Mary Schuyler, of New York, by whom he has left iſſue one ſon, Henry.

22. The Ducheſs-dowager of Saxony, in the 56th year of her age. *Lond. gaz.*

At Paris, of the ſmall-pox, the Counteſs of Harcourt.

Hamburgh, May 2. Francis Xavier, reigning Count of Montfort, Lord of Tettnang, Langenargan, and Schomburg, Hereditary Grand Marſhal of the Sovereign abbey of Kempten, and Grand Maſter elect of the order in honour of Divine Providence, died lately. As this prince has left no iſſue, his brother, Anthony, Duke of Montfort, ſucceeds him.

May 3. At Liphook, Capt. George Falconer of Pheſdo, commander of the Invincible man of war,

9. At

9. At Glaſgow, Mrs Janet Orr, widow of Mr John Crawford, ſurgeon in that city.

10. At Rinns, Fifeſhire, Mr William Aytoun writer to the ſignet.

10. At Mortlake, Mrs Bullock, aged 101.

12. At London, Thomas Jones, Eſq; member for Radnorſhire.

12. At Woodhead, near Perth, James Porteous, Eſq; late aſſiſtant commiſſary-general to the army in America.

13. At Powderhall, near Edinburgh, Mr Walter Seton, merchant in Edinburgh.

13. Charles Hayman, upwards of 100 years of age. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and inſtantly expired, when taking his uſual walk on Blackheath.

15. At his ſeat near Hampſtead, in Hertfordſhire, Sir Anthony Buchanan, aged 96.

15. At Edinburgh, Dr John Boſwell, phyſician.

17. At Eaſton in Suffolk, the Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, brother to the Earl of Rochford. He was one of the clerks of the green cloth, and member for Malden.

18. At Portſmouth, Sir Charles Hardy, Kt, Admiral of the White, commander in chief of the grand fleet, governor of Greenwich hoſpital, and member for Plymouth. Sir Charles was ſixty-ſeven years of age, fifty-eight of which he had been in the ſervice. — He is ſaid to have died worth 140,000 l. in ready money, beſides landed property.

20. At London, the Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; one of the oldeſt tellers in exchequer, father of Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; member for Whitechurch, and uncle to Lord Townſhend.

22. At Ibberton, Dorſetſhire, Mr John Mullet, in the 103d year of his age.

24. At London, Lawrence Douglas, Eſq; merchant in Edinburgh.

25. At Grantham, on his way to the north of England for the recovery of his health, aged forty, Robert Keith, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards.

26. At Glamis-caſtle, in the 85th year of her age, Lady Mary Lyon, grand-aunt of the preſent Earl of Strathmore.

26. Andrew Leſlie, Eſq; formerly preſident of his Majeſty's council in Antigua.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 6. to grant unto Benjamin Pingo, Gent. the office of Rouge-Dragon Purſuivant of Arms, in the room of Ralph Bigland, Eſq; now Richmond Herald.

—9. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing grants of the dignity of a Baronet of the ſaid kingdom to the following gentlemen, and to their heirs-male, viz.

Frederick Flood, of Newton Ormond in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; and Robert Waller, of Newport, in the county of Tipperary, Eſq;

—23. to grant unto Richard Carter, Eſq; the office of Receiver of the deduction of one ſhilling in the pound on places and penſions.

—31. to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Cumming, Eſq;

Prices of grain at Haddington, June 2. 1780.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	16s. 0d.	15s. 3d.	14s. 7d.
Bear,	11s. 6d.	10s. 4d.	10s. 0d.
Oats,	10s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Peaſe,	8s. 0d.	7s. 4d.	6s. 9d.

Edinburgh, June 20. 1780. Oat-meal, 8d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 5 d. Peaſe-meal, 5 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in May 1780.

Males 32 } 74. Increaſed 4.
Females 42 }

Age.			N°
Under		2	21
Between	2	& 5	7
	5	& 10	5
	10	& 20	3
	20	& 30	4
	30	& 40	4
	40	& 50	6
	50	& 60	8
	60	& 70	7
	70	& 80	5
	80	& 90	3
	90	& 100	1

Diſeaſes.	N°
Aged	9
Aſthma	3
Bowelhive	5
Childbed	1
Chincough	6
Conſumption	20
Dropſy	1
Fever	11
Inflam. in the ſtomach	1
Meaſles	1
Small pox	3
Stillborn	4
Suddenly	1
Teething	6
Hanged	2

PRICES of STOCKS.

May 15.

South Sea New Ann. 59 1 8th.
3 per cent. Bk. red. 59 3 8ths a 1 half.
3 per cent. Conſ. 60 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 59 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
4 per cent. Conſ. 1777, 73 3 4ths.
India Bonds, 24 s. Prem.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 3 4ths a 13 16ths.
Scrip. 75 3 8ths a 1 half.
Omnium 7 1 half Pr.
Annuities 1778, 12 5 8ths a 11-16.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 9s.

May 29.

India Stock, 157 1 half.
South Sea New Ann. 59 1 half a 5 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 60 7 8ths a 61.
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 59 5 8ths.
Navy and Vict Bills, 11 1 8th per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 7 8ths a 15-16ths.
Scrip. 75 5 8ths a 1 half.
Omnium 7 1 half.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7 s.